The WEEKLY Post.

Two Dollars a Year. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1871 IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER, $1.50

THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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Daily Post, one year, by mail.....$6 00
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Weekly Post, per year..... 2 00
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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

TO A CHILD.

BY PHILIP BOURKE MARSTON.

I kiss you, dear, and very sweet is this,
To feel that you are not tainted by my kiss;
Cling with your warm, soft arms about me so,
Give me one small, sweet kiss and murmur low,
In speech as broken music is.

How long shall God my Lilly darling give
Untainted by the shrieking world to live,
I can not tell; but this my wish shall be,
Longer at least than God has given me,
But still be glad, as yet, you need not grieve.

There, see, I put the hair back from your face,
And if my lips in kissing should displace
Your sunny hair, you will but laugh, my child,
A babbling silver laugh and undefiled,
God keep it so through the all-ruling days.

But I, who in the darkness sit alone,
With heart that once rebellious now has grown
Too weak to strive with foes that smite unseen
Will only ask you once your head to lean
Upon a heart where grief has made its throne.

I will not tell you of the things I know,
I cannot bar the path that you must go;
God's bitter lesson must be learn't by all,
But living, I will listen to your call,
And stretch to you a hand that you may know.

You feel the wind against you as you run,
And love its strength, and revel in the sun,
So once did I, and ask for this last blow,
Of which none know save me, so might I now,
But now for me the light of life is done.

These little hands that lose themselves in mine
May some day haply in a man's hair twine,
While 'neath their touch his heart shall palpitate;
Then shall this soul with triumph be elate,
And mix sharp poison in a maddening wine.

But see you keep your lips from tasting sweet,
For it begets within us such a heat
As cooling waters never can allay.
We see, through mists of blood and tears, the day,
Until we sicken for the nightfall's feet.

There, there; you're weary, and I let you go,
But this kiss, softer than a flake of snow,
I will remember when alone I stand,
I wonder will you ever understand
The reason why I loved and kissed you so.

LITTLE MISCHIEF.

Blue eyed "Little Mischief,"
Needs no other name;
Sure am I for nothing else
To this world she came,
From the early dawning
To the set of sun,
All the house is ringing
With her merry fun.

If she she stops one minute,
As if sore perplexed,
'Tis with the grave question,—
"What can I do next?"
And you may be certain,
When you hear no sound,
That in some new trouble
She will soon be found.

Blue eyed Little Mischief,
Though she plagues us so,
Is a precious darling,
As you well may know;
And I would not have her,
Even if I could,
Always still and stupid,
And *so very good*. [Kate Cameron, *Nursery*.

WE CAN MAKE HOME HAPPY.

Though we may not change the cottage
For mansions tall and grand,
Or exchange the little grass-plot
For a boundless stretch of land—
Yet there's something brighter, dearer,
Than the wealth we'd thus command.

Though we have no means to purchase
Costly pictures, rich and rare—
Though we have not silken hangings
For the walls so cold and bare,
We can hang them o'er with garlands,
For flowers bloom everywhere.

We can always make home cheerful,
If the right course we begin,
We can make its inmates happy,
And their truest blessings win.
It will make the small room brighter
If we let the sunshine in.

We can gather around the fireside
When the evening hours are long—
We can blend our hearts and voices
In a happy social song;
We can guide some erring brother—
Lead him from the path of wrong.

We may fill our home with music,
And with sunshine brimming o'er,
If against all dark intruders
We will firmly close the door—
Yet should evil shadows enter,
We must love each other more.

There are treasures for the lowly
Which the grandest fail to find,
There is a chain of sweet affection
Binding friends of kindred mind—
We may reap the choicest blessings,
From the poorest lot assigned.

About Monkeys.

Reugger observed an American monkey carefully driving away the flies which plagued her infant; and Duvancel saw a hylobates washing the faces of her young ones in a stream. So intense is the grief of female monkies for the loss of their young, that it invariably caused the death of certain kinds kept under confinement by Brehm in North Africa. Orphan monkeys were always adopted and carefully guarded by the other monkeys, both male and female. One female baboon had so capacious a heart, that she not only adopted young monkeys of other species, but stole young dogs and cats, which she continually carried about. An adopted kitten scratched this affectionate baboon, who certainly had a sharp intellect; for she was much astonished at being scratched and immediately examined the kitten's feet and without more ado bit off the claws. —All The Year Round.

PUNCH says any one who wishes to study the true dramatic expression of the tragic muse in the act of drinking the last bitter cup of despair to the very dregs, should watch a young mother teaching the elements of music to her first-born.

A NIGHT WITH A MANIAC.

The maniac was a giant. He had broken his heavy chains as Samson broke the withes—had torn open the door of his cell—torn the keeper, literally, in pieces—burst the open door—killed the watchman with a heavy iron bar he wrenched from the door—and escaped with his formidable weapon into the city. The whole place was aghast at the news; and we students at the hospital and dissecting room, who were connected with the asylum, had to nerve ourselves to help capture the escaped wild beast.

I had gone to the dissecting room alone, and was about to commence using the knife on a subject. There was a storm raging, and with a low sob the wind swelled through the long aisle of forest trees, and flashed with the gathered force of an ocean wave against the dead house. Simultaneously, a hand struck the light door, and the yell of a maniac rang through and through my brain.

Above the door, through the small ventilator, the face of the madman and the murderer peered down at me.

"Ah, ha! I have caught you at last—here—and alone. I have been waiting for you. You took me once, didn't you? Ha! ha! Let me in."

The coolness of imminent peril brought my powers to action. I held his eyes an instant; but it was evident he was too wild for that; his blood was up, and it roved with eager ferocity through the room and over the frail walls. With the light bound of a leopard I gained the door and shot the double bolt. A gleam of rage darted from his eye; but he laughed, "Ha! ha! You think that will keep me out?"

He leaped to the ground. In an instant the light was out.

"Wait," I cried. "I have a weapon in my hand keen as a razor. It is poisoned by the dead body I have been working on. Burst the door, and I'll plunge it in your heart. If it but touch you, you are a dead man. You may kill me, but I'll kill you also, as certain as there is a God."

The swarthy giant shook the door until its hinges creaked and groaned beneath his hand. Then, laughing again low to himself, muttered, "Fool, I'll outwit you yet."

And stole off in the darkness. I heard him, for an instant, pressing against the wall of the building, and it swayed and bent inward with the weight. Then silence. The din on my pulses made thunder in my ears, as I tried to hear his stealing tread, and the sobbing wind rose anew with weird shriek, made my efforts fruitless.

A thousand times I heard his low, devilish, murderous laugh. A thousand times I felt his brawny strength against the door, and saw his wild face look down at me through the gloom; but still he did not come. I tried to think he had abandoned the design, and slunk off discouraged; but I knew it was not so—I knew he was crouching in some corner, on the watch to spring on me when I passed.

Could I stay there all night? No certainly not. An hour more, and Harry Leigh, (my young wife's brother), would come to seek me—come unconscious of the danger, until a bloodhound at his throat would choke the brave young life down there forever.

I listened in the interval, of the now fitful storm, to hear if he was breathing near me; I waited for the next lull. It came—that deep hush that follows the gusty wind. I put my soul in the sense of hearing, but no human shadow of sound greeted it.

When the storm swelled again I drew the bolt and looked into the night; a black pall hung over the earth and sky. I had as good a chance to pass him in the obscurity as he to catch me. With my knife in my teeth, and the massive thigh-bone of a negro to fell him with, if I must, I drew off my shoes and stepped out into the darkness. A sudden whirl of the tempest almost took me off my feet, and a brick, dislodged from one of the chimneys, grazed my head in its passage, and broke in half on the pavement.

With bated breath, and a step like the tread of a panther scenting his prey, I parted the thick darkness, and turned my face toward the hospital. He might be either here, at my point along the passage, or hid in the angle of the wall at the door through which I must enter. This seemed most probable; but there was another door known only to the doctors.

I thought I would elude him. With infinite caution I began to scale the high wall, dreading horribly lest some sudden break in the sky might reveal me to the wild eyes that watched for me—but no.

Safely passing the summit, I threw my leg over for the descent, and felt my foot seized. It was but the climbing tendril of a wild vine, skirting the wall. Grasping my knife in my right hand, I crept along the bushes for fifty yards, then struck along the lawn for the side entrance. The darkness perplexed me, but I thought I was steering straight. Suddenly my foot struck bricks. What was this? I tried to recollect. There was no pavement round that part of the hospital.

I pushed on uncertainly; and feeling at weight in the air, put out my hand to grope for some clue to my whereabouts. I was in an alley flanked with stone walls far above my head. I gave a sudden turn. In an instant I knew I was in the subterranean passage of the asylum. Turning to retrace my steps, the opaque density of some heavy body crouched between me and the outer air. I heard its stifled breathing—its stealthy tread approaching me. Just heavens! he had followed me from the very door of the dead-house here! A struggle for life with a madman in these narrow, gloomy vaults—to lie in the pool of one's own heart's blood undiscovered tomb—and my young wife, in this Constance!—was maddening!

For an instant my brain was on fire. Then I thought there might be an exit—other devious windings in which I could elude my deadly pursuer. Going deftly backwards, I turned the angle in the wall, and then I plunged, at the utmost speed of a young and active man, along the back passage. Instantly I knew I was pursued. Meeting another crossed path, I struck into it in the opposite direction. The maniac instantly followed me. What a race through these covernous depths of the mad-house! What tragic pitfalls might lurk at every step!—what black and stagnant pools lie waiting to engulf me!—what deeper depths of icy blackness into which to fall—and fall forever!

The passage grew narrower. We were, perhaps, in the very center of the building, and farthest from the outer air. I had tried to breath noisessly; the effort exhausted me. I new nothing of the labyrinths, and could only guess at our position by the distance from the entrance. I had counted the turnings we had made. I thought I could retrace them. My strength was failing. I was fleetest, but he was most enduring.

Presently he would run me down. It was a terrible venture, but the necessity was imminent. I would try it. Gathering all my force. I darted like an arrow on into the darkness. The suddenness of my increased speed baffled him. I succeeded in putting fifty yards between us, gained and turned the next angle; then, drawing myself against the wall, with every nerve and muscle strained into preternatural tension. With the mighty heaving of my spent chest crushed into silence by an iron effort of despairing will, I waited for him to pass me. I heard him come rushing on with new strength, through the blackness, reach the angle, turn in, striking his massive body against the jutting stones. I heard him spring like an animal along the track. I felt his hot breath like steam—the foam of his set jaws flung across my face—and he stopped. I felt that he was feeling for me!—that he was crouching on the stones. I saw the red of his eyeballs glare up to me through the darkness. I felt the touch of his icy flesh on my hand. Like lightning he raised himself, and throwing his vast weight against me pinioned me to the stones.

The mad rage of a man at bay surged upward to my brain. I clasped my knife convulsively, and seized him by the throat, resolved to die hard. It was hairy—it was shaggy. The hands against my chest had a thick coat of fur. I clasped him to my breast. It was Lion—my dog Lion.

* * * * * * * *

"Great heaven, Keene! what kept you the whole night in that cursed dead house? It is near day; the door has been open this two hours, and Derby and King have been asleep. I was getting on my boots to look for you?"

"Why, in the name of common sense, did you let this dog out after me? Will you tell me that?"

"Why, he howled like a maniac, and clawed at the door till I thought you were in some danger, and I could not keep him in."

"Danger! Well, we can't talk now. Rouse yourself; I have had an interview with your maniac, and he is prowling round the grounds after me now. Call up the men. I must go after Phillip immediately."

"You don't say so?"

"Yes; don't waste a second."

In five minutes the whole force of the hospital was out in the grounds. We took him in the angle of the great door, crouched behind the jutting wall, waiting for me! He drew his lips back over his teeth, in the dumb ferocity of a mad brute, as he saw me, and his eyes settled into a dull, lurid glare, impossible to describe, as he hissed out. "Ha! this is twice—twice you triumph; wait till the third time!"

Around the blazing grate, in the closing hour of the tempest tossed night, we shook hands over the gladness of our reunion; and after the story was over, and the horror first, and the laughter after (at the close of my adventure) and Derby and King had left, and Harry Leigh and I stood at the window watching the young winder day rise over the hills, there was something very like tears over the bold, bright blue of his eyes as he pointed to the granite walls of the madhouse, and said, "Constance would have gone there, Keene, or died, and mine would have been a heavy, heavy life after."

AUBER.

Obsequies of the Maestro.

The Paris correspondent of the London Morning Post gives the following account of the funeral services on July 15, at the Church of the Trinity, where the remains of Auber had been temporarily deposited: "An immense concourse of the literary and musical professional world of Paris filled the church, all admitted by special invitation cards. The ceremony was nominally private, all being carried out and regulated by the family. No great trappings of woe were hung around the church. The altar, dressed in black as usual on all funeral occasions, the ordinary heavy curtains at the main doors, and an immense catafalque elevated to the height of of the high altar standing in the middle of the nave, only spoke of the ceremony. No attemps was made to mark the funeral of the musician save by the appropriate attendance of musicial Paris, and the rendering of the exquisite "Requiem Mass" of Cherubini by the Societe des Concerts du Conservatoire, stationed in the choir behind the altar. A few minutes before mid-day the body was brought out of its temporary vault and placed on the catafalque, and punctually at the hour the service commenced. An immense concourse of people then filled the church—nave, aisles, and every spot of standing room being crowded. The equivalents to our pall-bearers were Ambrose Thomas the new director of the Conservatoire Baron Taylor, Alexandre Dumas, Beule of the French Institute, and M. Perrin late director of the Opera. The mass was celebrated by the Abbe Barthelemy, first vicar of the parish. But it mattered little who recited the offices in the presence of the magnificent performance of instrumental and vocal powers that resounded through this most handsome of the modern parish churches, ever and anon dying away and floating, as it were, around the lofty elegant pillars, only to burst forth again in one vast triumphal strain. The "Benedictus" was the dead composer's own work, sung to the accompaniment of harp, clarionet and organ. At the close of the service, when the absolutions had been given, the coffin was transferred to the open hearse, ornamented with silver trappings, and followed by mourning carriages with the family and friends. The cortege proceeded to the cemetry of Montmartre, first, however, taking a circuitous route by way of the Boulevards, so as to pass the Opera Comique, where the *maestro's* chief fame was earned."

IT is said that of the one hundred and forty-four splendid buildings owned in Paris by the Rothschilds, not one was harmed by shells during the German siege, or by the communists during the fierce internecine strife.

VESTS of black silk, elaborately embroidered, are promised for gentlemen for full dress next season.

Diamond Seeking—A Visit to Golconda—Busy Scenes—The Thirst for Gain.

[From the Cornhill Magazine.]

A broad valley, with a gentle sweep, through which winds a river about a hundred yards wide. Willow-trees skirt its banks, and they are the only sign of vegetation visible. Little rounded hills, called "Kepjes," also stand along the stream. Wagons, carts and vehicles of every kind; tents of all shapes; buildings, hastily put up, of plank, iron and brick. Ant like figures swarming everywhere, especially near the water's edge—boats plying on the river, and a like scene of activity on the other side. A great buzz and hum. Such are one's first impressions. Getting nearer, an traversing the centre of this busy scene, one is struck by the intentness with which all do their work. Some are shoveling gravel and dirt out of their claims; some are driving this to the river bank, where the cradles are at work; some are engaged in washing, rocking or sorting the dirt when it gets there. Day after day the process goes on. A few hours' work in the morning, a siesta at noon, more work towards evening. Some ardent searchers toil on even by torchlight. You hear a shout, the report of a gun, and follow a rush to a certain spot, where a lucky digger has made a find. Week by week he has labored on for naught, his fingers been have sacrificed, and his nails worn down, to no purpose. Now, all at once, his eyes have fallen across the long-looked-for prize—this tiny bit of crystal, with its rare secretion of light. And off with redoubled zest, the envious spectators rush to their work again.

Every want that man can have here is easily to be gratified at one or the other of the innumerable stores, canteens or inns that dignify by their imposing titles the frail tenements they occupy. Here at Puiel, we are in the heart of the digging district. Opposite is Klipdrift, Hebron, Gong-gong, Good Hope, Bad Hope, Sifonell; and other centres of work lie along the river, on either side, for a distance of eighty miles. Every week brings with it a new rush. Within six months ten thousand people have found their way here. Already politics have asserted their sway, and more than one revolution has taken place. There are many claimants for the territory; but all express a hope that British rule will be established here, and that the appointment of a British magistrate is an earnest of this change. Considering that this throng comprises men of every grade and stamp, the order that prevails is surprising; but a stronger organization than yet exists will be needful to preserve health and order efficiently in the future.

Thus we have reached our destination and the monotony of digging can scarcely be greater than that of travel by an ox-wagon. Thirty days' occupancy of that vehicle, however, has attached us all to it, and to-night we regard it affectionately. Hundreds of campfires blaze around; lights flicker upon the river; music and laughter are borne to us through the air, oxen low, and Kafirs chant their songs. Over and upon all the thick stars shine peacefully. Here, in this remote African wilderness, where a year ago the jackal and the vulture stalked in the security of solitude, we may now sleep surrounded by thousands of our fellow-men.

Twelve by the Clock—An Amusing Scene in Court.

About 20 years ago, when Franklin Pierce and the present Senator Clark stood at the head of the Hillsborough bar, in New Hampshire, there was upon the docket a celebrated suit called the "horse case." The action was brought by Smith & Jones, livery-stable keepers, against one White, to recover the value of a pair of horses alleged to have been killed by the defendant while conveying an insane man to the asylum at Concord. There was plenty of proof that the horse died soon after their arrival there; but the defendant took the ground that they died of disease; and not by being overheated, and that a sufficient time had been allowed them to travel that distance with ease. Then it became necessary to show the jury the time of starting and the time of arrival. Many citizens were brought forward, among them a tall, bony, slab sided, lanky, sleepy looking fellow, who officiated as hostler at the stable. The following is the substance of the concluding portion of the examination.

"What time, sir, did I understand you to say it was when the horses were driven up to the stable?"

"Just as I was going to dinner."

"What time was it when you went to dinner that day—by the clock?"

"Just 12."

"To a minute, sir?"

"Yes, sir."

"What time was it when you went to dinner the day before—by the clock?"

"Just 12."

"To a minute?"

"Yes sir?"

"And what time did you go to dinner a week previous—by the clock?"

"At 12."

"To a minute, sir?"

"Yes sir."

"Now, sir, will you be good enough to tell the jury what time you went to dinner three months before the last date—by the clock?"

"At 12."

"To a minute?"

"Yes, sir."

"That is all, sir," replied the counsel, with a gleam of satisfaction on his face and a glance at the jury, as much as to say: "that man has settled his testimony, gentleman." And so all thought till, just as he was leaving the stand, he turned to his questioner with a curious, comical expression on his face, and drawled out: "That 'ere clock was out o' kilter, and has stepped at 12 for the last six months." There was a general roar. Mr. Clark sat down, and the judge had to use his handkerchief just then.

A WOMAN went into a store and asked the proprietor if he had any black hen's eggs. "Don't know one kind from the other," said he; "but there's a basketful of eggs there on the counter." "I can tell them," said the customer. "Well then help yourself," said the dealer. She did so, paying the ordinary price. What was the grocer's chagrin upon the customer's departure to find all of his large eggs gone and nothing but small unsaleable ones remaining

RURAL ECONOMY.

How to Store Potatoes—Suckering Corn—Planting Turnips—The Potato Bug—Wines, etc.

STORING POTATOES.

The following method of storing potatoes, recommended by Dr. F. Moigno, is a simple and sure way of preserving them from rot. When mature, the potatoes are dug and allowed to dry, and then put into pits that are lined with straw. As they are deposited in the pit, either charcoal powder, gypsum, or the ashes of coal or wood, should be freely scattered among them, in quantity sufficient to fill up all interstices. They should be protected from the action of direct sunlight, and after a few days covered with two, or what is better, four feet of soil; care being taken that the ground about the pits is effectually drained.

SUCKERING CORN.

Some varieties of corn are much given to suckering. These suckers abstract nourishment from the main stalk, and should be removed before they grow to any great size. If allowed to grow large, their removal disturbs the roots of the plant, and does injury. Pulling up when only four inches in length will do no injury, but will result in good. The suckers furnish excellent food for hogs or young calves, and should be used for that purpose.

COLORADO POTATO BUG.

The depredations and injury caused by the Colorado Potato Bug are in many sections such as to cause great fear for the results of the potato crop. Dusting with Paris Green has been advised, but unless timely done it is found of little value. The best, and as we think, a reliable remedy is to scatter litter over the field and as soon as dry set on fire. It is sure destruction to the bug, a saving for the coming year, and if rains fall soon after the burning a fair crop may be had from renewal of sprouts of old vines.

WHITE TURNIPS.

The Chautauqua Farmer informs us that it is not yet too late to sow the seed for this crop. We experienced very great advantage last season in the unparalleled drouth, from a large crop of this succulent food fed out all through October, November and December. It can be raised after early potatoes are gathered, or between corn rows as a stolen crop. The corn is cut up by the roots in September, and the turnips have the ground for six or eight weeks, and in good soil make a large amount of food at small cost. But it pays to prepare ground especially for them, and sow either in drills or broadcast. It is not difficult to get ten tons of green fodder from an acre of land. This foddered out once a day to cattle late in the fall or early winter, will save hay and add much to their comfort and thrift.

BERRY WINES.

BLACK CURRANT WINE.—Cold soft water, 10 gallons; black currants, 6 gallons; strawberries, 3 gallons. Ferment and strain. Mix raw sugar, 25 pounds; red tartar, in fine powder, 6 ounces, orange thyme, two handsful; then add brandy 2 or 3 quarts. This will make 18 gallons.

WHITE CURRANT WINE.—Cold soft water, 9 gallons; white currants, 6 gallons. Ferment and strain. Mix refined sugar, 25 pounds; white tartar in powder, 1 ounce; clary seed bruised, two ounces, clary flowers, or sorrel flowers, 4 handsful, then add white brandy, 1 gallon. This will make 18 gallons.

RED CURRANT WINE.—Take cold soft water, 11 gallons; red currants, 8 gallons: rasberries, from 1 to 3 quarts. Ferment and strain. Mix raw sugar, 20 pounds; beet root, sliced, 2 pounds; and red tartar, in fine powder, 3 ounces. Put in one nutmeg, in fine powder, and add 1 gallon brandy. This will make 18 gallons.

ELDERBERRY WINE.—Take cold soft water, 16 gallons; Malaga raisins, 50 pounds; elderberries, 4 gallons red tartar, in fine powder, 4 ounces Mix ginger, in powder, 5 ounces; cinnamon, cloves, and mace, of each 2 ounces; peel and juice of 3 oranges or lemons. Then add 1 gallon of brandy. This will make 18 gallons.

BLACKBERRY WINE.—Having procured berries that are fully ripe, put them into a large vessel of wood or stone, with a cock in it, and pour upon them as much boiling water as will cover them. As soon as the heat will permit the hand to be put into the vessel, bruise them well till all the berries are broken. Then let them stand covered till the berries begin to rise toward the top, which they generally do in three or four days. Then draw off the clear in another vessel, and add to every ten quarts of this liquor one pound of sugar. Stir it well, and let it stand to work a week or ten days, in another vessel. Take four ounces of isinglass, and lay it to steep twelve hours in a pint of white wine. The next morning boil it upon a slow fire till it is dissolved. Then take a gallon of blackberry juice, put in the dissolved isinglass, give them a boil together, and pour all into a vessel. Let it stand a few days to purge and settle, then draw it off, and keep in a cool place.

How to Do Up Shirt Bosoms.

We have often heard ladies express a desire to know by what process the fine gloss observed on new linens, shirt bonoms, &c., is produced. In order to gratify them we will subjoin the following recipe for making gum arabic starch: Take two ounces of gum arabic powder, put it into a pither, and pour on it a pint of boiling water (according to the degree of strength you desire,) and then, having covered it, let it sit all night. In the morning pour it carefully from the dregs into a clean bottle, cork it, and keep it for use. A tablespoonful of gum water; stirred in a pint of starch that has been made in the usual manner, will give to lawns (either white or printed) a look of newness when nothing else can restore them after washing. It is also good (much diluted) for thin white muslin and bobinet.

THE sunderango, alleged to be a cure for cancer, is not a tree, as has been supposed, but a vine similar to the grape, and its fruit is about twelve inches long and four in diameter. The sap of the vine is of the color of milk, and this is believed to contain the valuable elements of the vine.

VARIETIES.

THE Chicago Times heads its small notes, "Fractional Currency."

MRS. ROBERT S. TODD, niece of Mrs. Lincoln, died at Paris, Ky., on the 24th. She was married only a few months since.

THE Philadelphia tavern-keepers are in a row with the brewers. They accuse the latter of giving short measure in beer-barrels.

JOHN J. MONAGHAN, a prominent Democrat and distinguished citizen of Chester county, died at West Chester, on the 17th inst.

"WHICH is which?" is the title of a new farce now having a great run in London. The leading characters are two ladies who baffle all efforts to discern which is which.

THE fleet which will accompany the Grand Duke Alexis from Cronstadt to the United States, to sail August 30, will be the largest that has ever left European waters for America.

ON hearing the report that the shocking condition of the firemen's hose had resulted in the destruction of a large amount of property, a woman sat up all night darning her husband's stockings.

THE ladies will be interested to know that a new trimming, called "kilting," has made its appearance. It is made of fine book muslin, edged with imitation lace, and laid by machinery in regular plaits.

IT is said that ladies, next winter, are to wear over-dresses, in the shape of a polonaise, made of sealskin and plush, to be worn over black or brown silk dresses, with bonnets, muffs, tippets to match.

A DRAWING master, worrying his pupil with contemptuous remarks upon his lack of ability, ended by asking: "Now, sir, if you were going to draw me, what part of me would you commence first?" The boy, with a meaning look into his master's face, answered very quietly: "Your neck, sir."

"YOU are about to remove, are you not?" "No." "Why, you wrote up 'selling off.'" "Yes, every shopkeeper is selling off." 'You say, 'No reasonable offer refused.' "Why, I should be very unreasonable if I did refuse such an offer." "But you say, 'Must close on Saturday.'" "To be sure. You would not have me open on Sunday, would you?"

THE city of Charlestown, Mass., is on trial before the Superior Court, under an indictment for manslaughter, in causing the death of James Gonlay, who was drowned last November by falling from a bridge where the railing was defective. This is the first case under the new law by which a city or a corporation can be indicted for manslaughter, the amount recovered to go to the heirs of the deceased party instead of the state.

"NOW, young people," said a professor of natural history to his class: "now, then, as to hens; a hen has the capacity of laying just 600 eggs, and no more, and she finishes the job in just about five years; now what is to be done with her after that?" "Cut off her head and sell her for a spring chicken," exclaimed an urchin whose father dealt in poultry.

"CLARA, I love but thee alone,"—thus sighed the tender youth. "O, hear me, then, my passion own with trembling lips and earnest tones, indeed, I speak the truth." He paused, the blush o'erspread her cheek; she let him draw her near; scarce for emotion could she speak, yet did she ask in accents meek, "how much have you a week?"

A COUNTRY clergyman, paying a professional visit to a dying neighbor, who was a very churlish and universally unpopular man, put the usual question: "Are you willing to go, my friend?" "Oh, yes," said the sick man. "Well," said the simple-minded minister, "I am glad you are, for the neighbors are willing."

A PROMINENT government official at Washington recently wrote to a friend in New York, inquiring as to the position, financially and otherwise, of a resident of that city. "I am happy to inform you that Mr.——stands at the very top of respectability here. He owns a fast horse, a New York judge, and intends to steal the first railroad he sees lying around loose."

IT will be remembered that the battalion of National Guards belonging to the Bank of France distinguished themselves by remaining at their post during the Commune, for which they were allowed the honor of retaining their arms. The Bank intends to make each man a present of 200 francs of rente, which is equal to a capital of 4,000 francs, in addition to a silver commemorative medal.

THE pleasure of a ramble in the country round Paris is attended with some danger at present. A gentleman and his son were strolling in a rustic part of Montmorency a fortnight ago, when one of them trod upon a shell, which exploded, killing the father and maiming the son. Some of the suburbs were almost sown with shells that failed to burst during the siege, owing to the rain and snow, but which are now in good condition. Picnic parties must be on their guard, or they may find an unwelcome guest in their midst.

THE Richmond (Va.) Dispatch has the following telegraphic dispatch from Raleigh, N. C., July 29th: "The mail train of the North Carolina railroad from Charlotte, bound east to Goldsboro', this morning met with a serious accident between Stallings and Wilson's saw-mill, eighteen miles east of Raleigh, the engine and tender being thrown from the track, and they and the express car badly damaged. A terrible storm was raging at the time of the accident, the train being struck by lightning, without, however, any serious injury to passengers.

A FUNNY case was tried a few days since in East Saginaw. A stranger took a ten cent smile in Steinburg's saloon, and tendered a $100 note in payment. Steinburg went out to get the bill broken. He did not return, and the drinker had him arrested for stealing. Steinburg says he gave the bill to a Mr. Hubart, a butcher, who handed in return $1b. saying that the $99 would just square up the account he had against him. Steinburg protested. The butcher was immovable. Steinburg then went out and tried to borrow the $99 in order to pay the man his change. This caused the delay, and the gentleman was gone before Steinburg got back. To substantiate this story, Mr. Hubart swears he has the bill.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, August 5, 1871.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29, 1871.

THE Executive Committee authorized by the Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania has been constituted and organized as follows:

WM. A. WALLACE, Clearfield, *Chairman.*
WM. MUTCHLER, ESQ., Northampton.
HON. SAM'L J. RANDALL, Philadelphia.
C. B. BROCKWAY, ESQ., Columbia.
ROBERT L. JOHNSTON, ESQ., Cambria.
HON. CHARLES J. BIDDLE, Philadelphia.
LEWIS C. CASSIDAY, ESQ., Philadelphia.
GEN. GEORGE W. CASS, Allegheny.
L. A. MACKEY, ESQ., Clinton.
W. L. STENGER, ESQ., Franklin.
HON. W. MCCLELLAND, Lawrence, *Sec'y.*

By order, &c.,

WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
Chairman.

THE rather unexpected retirement of M. JULES FAVRE from the THIERS cabinet, would seem to indicate a "new departure" on the part of the French Republic. FAVRE was always an advanced Republican and the growing tendency of the THIERS party toward conservatism no doubt led to his resignation.

THE Republican journals continues to nauseate the public with the details of JEFF DAVIS' sleeping car adventure. Whether it be true or not, whether it is JEFF DAVIS or MORTON, who may be charged, it affords no apology to decent papers to unnecessarily force upon pure eyes and ears such indecent details as are now going the rounds of the Radical press.

THE *Commercial*, as usual, wants to know THE POST's views on certain subjects. When it evinces a disposition to lay before its readers its question and our answer in regard to the "rights of processions" to which its attention has been called, it will be time enough to reply to its other impertinent interrogatories. Such tactics may be considered very smart, but dignified journals do not resort to such practices.

THE virtuous maiden of the New York *Times* insists that she remains unseduced notwithstanding the wiles of Tammany. It is somewhat singular, however, that the *Times* never exhibited its virtuous indignation, until it was cut off from an hundred thousand dollars of city printing. When the *Times* tells so much about the temptations which it has withstood, it is pretty good evidence that it is mad because they were never offered.

THE attempt of the *Gazette* to defeat certain aspirants for the Republican nomination for Mayor, by declaring that the Democracy wish so-and-so nominated, so as they can beat him at the general election is decidedly thin. The facts are, the Democracy don't bother their heads about it, and don't care who receives the nomination. It is mean in the *Gazette* to employ such measures to punish those in its own party whom it don't like.

THE Radical New York *Evening Post* is uneasy because "the Republicans of Pennsylvania are already distracted by bad nominations in Philadelphia, and by a platform which does nothing but indicate a candidate for President," and while an old faction, the Radical temperance men, "threatens to divide it further." The editor evidently did not see that the *Dispatch* of this city did not "betray private information" that the prospects are "exceedingly flattering," or he never would have acknowledged these facts.

IF there is anything that we particularly admire it is that high-toned style of journalism in which the *Gazette* now and then indulges. *Apropos* to nothing whatever, it says that THE POST "is the champion of the party which tars and feathers teachers, burns school houses, and opposes school laws." We give this as a specimen of the *Gazette's* lack of argument, not that we would seriously dispute what it says. It is perfectly welcome to say that the Democratic party "tars and feathers teachers, and burns school houses," but at the same time it must allow all moderately respectable people to cram the miserable falsehood down its own throat.

"WE do not think we betray private information when we say that the prospects of the Republican party in this State, in the pending campaign, are exceedingly flattering.—*Dispatch.*

We are not so sure of that. Neither MACKEY nor ERRETT ever intrusted such important information, except under the seal of confidence. It is not asserted, which gives us comfort that it is a "dead sure" thing of winning, only that the "prospects are flattering." We hope the political editor of the *Dispatch* will not disturb his conscience and his readers by again venturing the doubt that his revelations may be an invasion of confidence. Let him be certain next time he makes a little "divulge" of stunning news, that he has the right to use it. Having gone through several campaigns, we beg to assure our cotemporary, that if it had stated, instead of the above, that the Republican candidates were going to be elected, even if such information had been confidentially commited to its keeping, we would have survived the intelligence. We hope the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee will not fill the ear of our credulous friend with any more confidential communications about "our exceedingly flattering prospects."

GIVE US SECURITY.

Did the redoubtable knight Sir JOHN FALSTAFF live at this day, there would be continual war between him and the *Gazette*. JACK's physician stood upon "security," whereat the knight indulged in a fine vein of denunciation, somewhat upon the following style: "He is an ACHITOPHEL, a rascally, yea-forsooth knave! to bear a gentleman in hand and then stand upon security. These smooth-pates do now wear anything but high shoes, and bunches of keys at their girdle; and if a man is thoroughly with them in honest taking up, then they must stand upon security. I had as lief they would put ratsbane in my mouth as stop it with security." The *Gazette* of yesterday takes a very decided stand upon the pedestal of "security."

In fact, it gives up all of its available space to appeals for the Radical party to save itself from itself. There is no word, marvellous as it may sound, in the *Gazette*, warning the people against the machinations of the Democratic party. The scope of its warnings is that the Radical party, at the primary meetings, must guard against Radical repeaters—against the "tin bucket brigade," that now and then goes up from the Tenth ward to East Liberty.

We will confess that we never admired the Radical party very much, but at the same time we were not quite ready to say that its leaders could not honestly conduct a primary election without being *sworn* to be honest. And yet it would appear that our charity was on the shady side of truth, for the *Gazette* says that there is no "security" that the Radical primaries will be conducted honestly, unless the ward politicians holding them are *sworn* to honesty.

But our cotemporary first runs a tilt with THE POST, and says:

> We will inform THE POST that we never denounced the Crawford County system as a farce.

We confess to our innocent mistake. A typographical error made us say that the *Gazette* denounced "the Crawford county system as a farce." We wrote "a fraud," and to prevent any unnecessary questionings, we reproduce the exact words of the *Gazette* in relation to "the system," which are as follows:

> Under the delegate system when the *viva voce* plan was adopted, we had an opportunity of knowing how our representative voted, and there was no possibility of fraud, or deception of any kind, and our own opinion is that, with good citizens, as delegates, this system is decidedly preferable to the one at present in use in this city.

There is certainly no equivocation about that. The old system prevented "fraud"—the new encourages it. That is the language of the *Gazette*. But after having paid its respects to this paper, the *Gazette* dips deeper into the matter and insists that the *Commercial*, the leading Radical newspaper of the Middle States, misrepresents it, by publishing its own article.

Now what sounds funny to us is the following from an article in the *Gazette*:

> But the plan of direct voting can be fairly carried out if the committee and candidates *mean* to have it so.—*Commercial.*

Aye, neighbor, so say we, and so we said before. The plan is good enough, if every one does his duty, and does it honestly. But will this be done, has it ever been done?—*Gazette.*

As to the frantic enquiry of the *Gazette* we can honestly and conscientiously say that "it never has." We know that it is a deplorable state of morals when the Radical party (*vide* the assertions of its own organs) becomes so corrupt that it cannot trust itself—cannot trust its own leaders. We will take, for instance, the following from the *Gazette*:

> Let the committee meet and order that *every judge, inspector and clerk shall be sworn* to conduct the election fairly and honestly.

Now, against whom have the Radicals to guard? Their own brethren. Nobody else proposes to molest them or make them afraid. Consequently, we are bound in courtesy to take the *Gazette's* word as true that it is necessary to put a Radical politician under oath to be honest, before he can be trusted even in a Convention. We have forgotten the author,—but perhaps our scholastic neighbor on Smithfield street can name him,—who said *apropos* to recording sudden oaths:

> "Believe you when you swear?
> No! Though you heaped your oaths
> Higher than Pelion, still I'd doubt!
> The sweet intent of truth
> Lies ever in the honest purpose of the heart,
> And though the face of Heaven
> Be smirched with ill-conditioned oaths,
> 'Twould heal no man's dishonesty."

Now the fact is,—to strip away all disguises—the *Gazette* has put on its war paint and girded its wampum about its loins for the purpose of defeating two certain candidates for the Mayoralty. Do we need to say that we refer to Mr. B. W. MORGAN and General J. B. SWEITZER? It fears the result of the primaries and wants some other system whereby it can secure the nomination of its own candidate.

Knowing as it does, how prone the Radical leaders are to abuse the right of suffrage, it wants the mocking of a primary election dispensed with and says that "to trifle with this right (the right of suffrage) or to attempt to thwart an honest expression at the polls, is to us, therefore, one of the meanest and vilest of crimes."

We believe that there are two convicts in the Ohio Penitentiary, who fully realize this fact. They went to a Democratic primary election, which was being held under the provisions of Col. BABER's bill, and made oath that they were Democrats, so as to get a vote. They were convicted and sentenced for perjury, all of which goes to show that while penalties may hinge upon perjury, it will not prevent a Radical ward politician from indulging in his favorite pastime—repeating.

> "'Tis true 'tis pity.
> And pity 'tis 'tis true."

RADICAL TACTICS.

It only requires a mere glance at the high sounding manifesto of Mr. ERRETT, to detect its weakness. It is only fair to presume that in this address he advances every possible argument that can be used in favor of the further retention of the Radical managers in power.

But even in this it is extremely weak and poverty-stricken. Mr. ERRETT evades the discussion of every question now at issue in this State; he does not present one for consideration or even remotely refer to them. He deals only in glittering generalities, and carefully refrains from trying to answer any of the indictments against the Radical party in the address or the Democratic party. The Harrisburgh *Patriot* well says that this attempt at dodging will not avail the Radical party a single vote, but rather reduce their chances for success.

Let Mr. ERRETT and his counsellors answer the following indictments against Radicalism, so pointedly set forth in this *resume* of the Democratic Address:

The leading man in power at Washington have broken the pledges they made to the people, and, in reckless disregard of their oaths, they have violated the plainest provisions of the Constitution.

They have deprived the States of their sacred right of self-government in matters purely local, and disarmed them of the power to enforce their own laws for the preservation of order within their own boundaries.

They have passed bills of pains and penalties, operating on millions at once, without regard to the guilt or innocence of the parties.

They have trampled on all the securities of life, liberty and property.

They have treated the *habeas corpus* law with contempt, and denied the right of trial by jury.

They have sent out swarms of their hireling agents, with instructions to kidnap, imprison and kill free citizens for political offenses, without judicial accusation, without warrant and without legal trial.

They have not only trodden upon the great principles embodied in the original constitution as it came from the hands of its framers, but even the amendments, which they themselves interpolated, have been broken without remorse whenever it suited their interest.

In defiance of the XIIIth amendment they have doomed many persons to the worst kind of "slavery or involuntary servitude" in the public prisons, without the pretense of any crime whereof th parties were legally convicted.

In the face of the XIVth, they have abridged the "equal rights" of whole masses of white citizens.

Without the least respect for the right of universal suffrage, guarranteed by the XVth, they have interfered both forcibly and fraudulently to prevent fair elections, and to set them aside after they were held.

These outrages upon the rights and liberties of the people were not perpetrated in a time of war, but in the midst of peace.

In cold blood those men have followed up a deliberate purpose, with a persistency that shows that they are determined in the future as in the past to be bound by no oath and held by no promise.

Usurpation has been followed by corruption in almost, if not quite, every instance.

Frauds without number and almost without limit have been perpetrated upon the public in the most public manner.

Men wholly destitute of honesty or character are maintained in high offices.

Large portions of the public funds, which escape the thieving collectors, is squandered upon corrupt Rings and political favorites.

The enormous extent to which this financial corruption has been carried will become manifest to any one who compares the expenditures of the government during the six years which followed the civil war, and six which immediately preceded by it. Both were periods of peace, and there can be no excuse for more than a small increase corresponding to the ratio in which the population has advanced. But where the ordinary expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 1, 1870, exclusive of annuities, pensions and interest on the public debt, were $148,669,922.43, for the year ending June 1, 1869, the expenditures for the same purposes were but $55,918,188.74.

Mr. ERRETT will have to answer these indictments in detail, or if he does not, he must not blame the people for giving judgment of default against him and his party in October. The philosophy of silence will not serve Mr. ERRETT's purpose in the present campaign. If he does not answer these charges, the people will take it for granted that they are unanswerable.

WE are afraid that GRANT's Indian policy of which we have heard so much lately, is not acting like a charm with the noble red man. Late reports from Texas indicate that they yet understand the mode and manner of burning pale faces.

WE hope the Committee of Councils to whom was referred the question of a public park for the city of Pittsburgh will be prepared to report at an early day and prompt action taken by Councils in the matter. The great popularity of the Allegheny City Parks has aroused the pride of Pittsburghers who are anxious to secure suitable grounds for a park withing a reasonable distance of the heart of the city.

A LONG BRANCH correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald* asserts that—

> "Pennsylvania Republicans are divided just as the Republican party is divided in this State. The split in the party here is by no means confined to the city; it divides the party all over the State, and, in fact, the anti-administrationists are stronger in the interior than they are in the city; so that while the political skies are propitious in almost every other direction, there are indications of storms in Pennsylvania and New York, which, if not provided against, or diverted altogether, may cause considerable damage to the Presidential bark, when making its second run for White House harbor."

Evidently the correspondent, like the editor of the N. Y. *Evening Post*, from which we made some extracts on Saturday, has not yet learned that the Pittsburgh *Dispatch* had "private information," which it did not "betray," when it announced that the prospects of the Republican party in this State are "exceedingly flattering." It was cruel in our neighbor to make that little "divulge."

THE Sunday and the temperance questions are not only being agitated in Cincinnati, but in all the cities and towns in Ohio, where there is a large German element. In Toledo the *Express*, the German Republican organ, says:

> "In this connection we recall not only the election of T. H. Hoag to Congress, and of Mr. W. W. Jones as Mayor, but especially the deportment of Senator Cory and Representative Griffith in the last Legislature. Notwithstanding the known temperance views of both gentlemen, did the liberal wing of the Republican party vote for them, and thereby elected them. Then as now the Toledo *Commercial* and its followers declared that the temperance question had nothing to do with the election, and we believe them. How did these gentlemen betray these assertions? Both voted for the infamous law which makes saloon-keepers and owners of houses rented to such responsible for damages which never occurred, but which are claimed may occur in consequence of the sale of intoxicating liquors—a law which opens all avenues to the basest and meanest persecutions, and which puts the stamp of fanaticism and imbecility upon all who voted for it. * * * * We love and revere the Republican party, having stood at her side a true friend, from the time of her birth. But much more do we love and revere general freedom. As long as the Republican party is true to this she may count upon us. As soon, however, as she allows herself to be used as a tool of narrow-minded fanatics, we shall oppose her as energetically as we opposed the Democratic party when she wrote upon her banner the extension of Slavery instead of Liberty.

THE following letter explains itself. When it is remembered that a majority of the city councils of Philadelphia are Republicans, and that Mr. RANDALL is a Democrat, the compliment must be still more appreciated:

> "PHILADELPHIA, July 28, 1871.—*To the Select and Common Council of the City of Philadelphia*—GENTLEMEN: I have received, by your order, a copy of the resolutions passed by your honorable bodies, approving of my action as member of Congress, in aiding to secure the acceptance by the Government of League Island as a naval station, in lieu of our present inadequate Navy Yard. The resolutions are beautifully transcribed and handsomely framed.
>
> "In my course in this respect I did no more than my duty to the city, which I, in part, represent, and, at the same time, I did for the Government full justice in promoting an enterprise which must prove in the future of great service to us as a nation. I know of nothing in my entire public life more grateful to my feelings than the passage, unanimously, by the Councils of the city of these resolutions, and I shall ever esteem them as a more than full return for a long service in Congress, during which period I have endeavored, as best I knew how, to promote the interests of my native city.
>
> "Permit me to return my thanks, personally, to each member of your bodies.
>
> "I am yours, obediently,
>
> "SAMUEL J. RANDALL."

A MEETING of workingmen and Republicans, numbering about 1,500, was held at Birmingham on the 12th instant, to protest against the granting an annuity to Prince ARTHUR. The following resolution was carried with enthusiasm: "In the opinion of this meeting, the nation, through its Parliamentary representatives, has already made ample provision for the reigning family, a provision so prodigally liberal as to amount to waste of public money, and we indignantly denounce any further attempt to foist another royal pension on the public purse." Republican sentiments were loudly cheered, and the names of some of the members of the royal family were received with shouts of derision. This meeting is one of the noticeable straws which indicates in what direction the political wind is blowing in England, and which promises ill for the peace of the reign of the Prince of Wales when he succeeds to the throne.

THE Savannah (Ga.) *Republican* says: "The entire Democratic press, north and south, 'departure' and 'anti-departure,' agree in extolling Hon. JEREMIAH BLACK's address to the voters of Pennsylvania. We like it ourselves, and now, to settle all disputes, to bring Mr. STEPHENS and MANTON MARBLE, Major THOMPSON and Dr. BAIRD, and everybody else, together, we propose that the Democracy of all the States adopt JEREMIAH BLACK's address as their platform, and when the Democratic national convention, when it meets, forego the usual string of resolutions and whereases, and put the same address as the platform of the national Democratic party. This is good advice, and we don't care if they put JEREMIAH BLACK himself upon it as the candidate."

THE Richmond (Va.) *Journal* and the Alabama *State Journal* two of the principal Republican journals in the South think that "all indications point to a reorganization of parties at no distant day." The office-holders will shortly be in pursuit of the journals which thus doubt and defy the infallibility of the Republican party.

THE New Orleans *Republican* (Rad.) since BOWEN has been pardoned blows the Associated Press agent at Washington up for not giving, in his commercial and financial reports, the market price of pardons.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

The Fighting General on the Stump.

Opening Address of Gen. Geo. W. M'Cook, at Ashtabula, Ohio—Arguments that Radicalism Cannot Refute.

As previously announced in our telegraphic dispatches, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, Gen. Geo. W. M'Cook, opened the campaign on Tuesday, at Ashtabula. From his able argument we take the following extracts:

MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

I have gone into no details as to this legislation. Some of it perished in the using, or was found impracticable in execution. Some expired by lapse of time, some by repeal; but each did its part in assuring the white that there was no hope of justice for him, and assuring the black that there was indemnity for him, no matter what he might do, and their result has been to make everything insecure in the South, an insecurity which must continue until that government which Mr. Lincoln declared to be the "worst government in the world," a military government, is taken wholly away. It was so odious to him that he said he preferred the government of one-tenth of the people to that kind of government which must be unjust because the case could not be investigated by proper persons; the general in charge could not investigate it; the responsibility must go down from subaltern to subaltern, and perhaps to the most ignorant in the service, certainly not to a judge or a lawyer. I heard the speech—have never read it, but I believe I do no injustice to his inbred hatred to the exercise of martial law, except in the plainest cases.

DEBT AND CURRENCY.

A few words will dispose of what I have to say as to the public debt and the currency. We are paying off the public debt! This is the only answer to any argument against this administration which you hear from an intelligent man. I believe we are reducing it; but to what amount, and from what sources, who has been able to say? We are reducing it, too, by spasmodic efforts, which every man in business feels, and if it were reduced by the amount of annual stealings alone, which now exceed the whole annual expenses of the administration of the younger Adams, we would be reducing it rapidly enough for the good of the country—at least until there should be men in Washington whose interest as well as duty, it would be to expose, and bring to punishment, the robbers of the treasury.

It will be well remembered that, in the year preceding the Presidential election, the Republican State Convention passed resolutions almost identical with our own. I have heard recently that they "paltered with us in a double sense, and that a gentlemen who, in intellect and character, had other things to give him honor, had struggled for hours to make their construction doubtful to the people. They had all the advantage in the argument, before the people, that they stood upon the same ground that we did. And not more than three Republican members of Congress could have been elected that year, if they had not, upon the financial question, stood on the same ground that was occupied by the Democrats, and two of those three would have come from the Reserve; although I believe you are too shrewd to pay more than you owe, or to pay gold where you are only bound to pay greenbacks. I cannot give the resolutions, but I remember the effect of them, and I felt it where I addressed the people.

Now it is not necessary for me to argue that by the law of their issue and the face of the 5-20 bonds, their interest was payable in gold, and the principal in greenbacks. The bonds of 1881 and the 10-40 bonds were each, but on different points in law, payable, both principal and interest, in gold.

It was said to be the desire of the party in power to change this loan of 5-20s into bonds maturing at different times and at rates of interest not exceeding 4½ per cent. Now it was clear that the bondholders held a security which was payable in greenbacks if they were the currency at the time of maturity, and in gold if at that time we had returned to the old currency of the constitution. What means did the Secretary and Congress resort to, for the purpose of accomplishing a result so much desired? Did they tell them that it was doubtful whether the country could have returned to specie payment when the bonds came due (waiving all arguments on the right to call them in and pay at once in greenbacks), and that it would be the part of wisdom to fix the relations of debtor and creditor by issuing another bond at a lower rate, in which law and bond should declare the principal as well as the interest payable in gold? No, they knew who were the creditors and who were the debtors; the creditors were the bondholders who paid no tax on their bonds, and the debtors were the whole people who did pay taxes. It is true there was duty on one side but interest was on the other, and they did not long hesitate. The first act of the first Congress of the administration of General Grant was approved on the 18th of March, 1869, bearing this title: "An act to strengthen the public credit." Its text is as follows:

"That the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin or its equivalent of all the obligations of the United States, not bearing interest, known as United States notes, and of all interest-bearing obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing their issue has provided that they may be paid in lawful money, or other currency than gold. None shall be paid before maturity, unless United States notes shall be convertible for gold at par, or unless at such time bonds at a lower rate of interest than the bonds to be redeemed can be sold at par in coin."

There is no difficulty in ascertaining the meaning of this act, nor can its motive be made obscure. It pledges what was not pledged before, the faith of the government to the payment of all bonded indebtedness, except the seven-thirties, in coin. It provides against the government falling into other hands, and prevented even a Secretary of the Treasury of their own, differing from them on this question, paying any obligations before maturity, unless greenbacks are at par with gold, or unless bonds at a lower rate of interest can be sold at par in coin. It is intended to cut us off from a determination of this question by the political power of the government without subjecting the country to the imputation of a violation of public faith, expressly pledged before the world.

This act besides prevented any determination favorable to the tax payer by the Supreme Court, had the United States allowed a suit to be brought to test the construction of a five-twenty bond, because the act, although not in terms a declaratory one, did give the previous act a legislative construction.

There had been no desire on the part of the party to repudiate the debt, but to pay it honestly, and according to the law and the contract; and if the decisions of the Supreme Court had been allowed to stand, holding the legal tender act unconstitutional, there would have been little more disturbance on this question in the West, and the people might have reconciled themselves to the necessity of submitting to an injustice which they could not avoid.

THE FUTURE.

You believe in our sincerity when we have taken our position; you know that we will maintain it with resolution, and you know yourselves that your present course to the negroes, keeping them by political arts the mere counters in your game, is the worst injury you can inflict upon them.

The dead past is behind us with its errors, its mistakes and its crimes, by whichever party committed. You can no more revive it and the passions which accompanied it during the war than you can stop the progress of human reason or the aspiration which is born with our people for liberty regulated by law, and for legislation controlled by Constitutional limitations.

The future is before you with the issues of the day, and the days to come. Your reason, interest and duty compel you to pause and answer us with arguments, if any you have, and not with the passion and hatred which comes up from below. What concerns the Republican who hears me equally concerns the Democrat who is his neighbor. The evils and the good of government fall upon you alike.

Stop the taxation, so that the inquiry should be, where is the money to come from to meet this obligation? and not how shall we spend the money that is in the Treasury?

Do not trust to limiting the appropriations, but to limiting the tax bills. Keep the money in the people's pocket, where alone it is safe, and pays no commission to any collector, and you be sure that, however strict you are, you will not be strict enough.

I appreciate your position during the war—bent on a united government, you even doubted what you were doing sometimes, when your passions were the most violent. Let another, by words better than mine, represent your condition:

"It is not surprising that amid the tumult of the late civil war, and under the influence of apprehensions for the safety of the Republic, almost universal, different views, never before entertained by American statesmen or jurists, were adopted by many. The time was not favorable to considerate reflection upon the constitutional limits of legislative or executive authority. If power was assumed from patriotic motives, the assumption found ready justification in patriotic hearts. Many who doubted, yielded their doubts; many who did not doubt, were silent." It is the language of Chief Justice Chase, and worthy of the great occasion on which it was uttered.

But the condition then described has passed away; no dangers menace the overthrow of the government or the constitution, which is the sole bond which maintains it. Men should always be careful of the limits on power, and most so at the conclusion of great wars, such as we have had, when they are apt to believe it was the exercise of unwarranted powers which saved them, instead of being itself a cause of the danger dreaded. Allow me, in this new and changed condition, to close with the words of a man who never was of our party, and who had no intellectual superior in the country:

"The first object of a free people is the preservation of their liberty; and liberty is only to be preserved by maintaining constitutional restraints and just divisions of political power.

* * * * *

"The spirit of liberty is indeed a bold and fearless spirit, but it is also a sharp-sighted one. It is a cautious, sagacious, discriminating, far-seeing intelligence; it is jealous of encroachment, jealous of power; jealous of man. It demands checks; seeks for guards; it insists on securities; it entrenches itself behind strong defenses, and fortifies itself with all possible care against the assaults of ambition and passion."

The Absentees.

The Washington *Patriot* publishes the following list of the higher federal officials who are at present absent from their post of duty:

President Grant, absent continually since the 1st of June, salary $25,000 per annum.

Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, salary $8,000 per annum.

Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior, absent more than half the time since his appointment, salary, $8,000 per annum.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, salary $8,000 per annum.

George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, salary $8,000 per annum.

J. A. J. Creswell, Postmaster General, salary $8,000 per annum.

A. T. Akerman, Attorney General, salary $8,000.

F. E. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, with large staff, now in Europe, salary $6,000 per annum.

W. A. Richardson, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, with staff of clerks, now in Europe, salary $4,000 per annum.

F. A. Walker, Superintendent of Census, now in Europe, salary $4,000 per annum.

J. C. B. Davis, Assistant Secretary of State, salary $4,000 per annum.

E. B. French, Second Auditor of the Treasury, salary $3,000 per annum.

A. Rutherford, Third Auditor of the Treasury, salary $3,000 per annum.

J. Delano, Chief Clerk Interior Department, salary $2,200 per annum.

J. Allison, Register of the Treasury, salary $3,000 per annum.

The list might be increased tenfold by adding the less important pleasure seekers, but enough names are given to illustrate the glaring abuse of this pernicious custom.

Cambria County Democracy.

The Democracy of Cambria county met at the Court House at Ebensburg on Monday and nominated the following ticket:

Assembly—W. Horace Rose.
Prothonotary—J. K. Hite.
Associate Judges—John Flanagan, R. J. Lloyd.
District Attorney—H. H. Sechler.
Treasurer—John Cox.
Commissioner—W. D. McClelland.
Poor House Director—James Farren.
Auditor—W. A. B. Little.

R. L. Johnson, Esq., was declared the choice of the Convention for Senator, and empowered to select his conferees.

F. A. Shoemaker was elected Chairman of the County Committee.

Among the resolutions unanimously adopted was one declaring for General Hancock for President, and another endorsing the Harrisburg platform.

The Pennsylvania Central Gobbles Another Road.

A New Albany telegram to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* of yesterday says:

The Directors and officers of the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, and Pennsylvania Central Railroad parties have been closeted at Jeffersonville all day. Negotiations to purchase the Jeffersonville road and its Ohio river bridge stock was closed this afternoon. The terms have not been made public. It is rumored that the Pennsylvania Central will fight the O. and M. to prevent their crossing the bridge.

MY SANCTUARY

BY GEORGE L. CATLIN.

I know a path that leads across the meadow,
Then winds along beside the streamlets flow.
Then turns again beneath the beech-tree's shadow,
And leads to where the sweetest wild flowers grow.

At early morn, ere yet the sun has lighted
Each diamond dew drop, sparkling in the grass;
While yet the lark, half-friendly, half-affrighted,
Pipes forth his martin warblings as I pass;

While yet the clear, cold breeze of morn gives token,
In softest whisper of the coming day—
I love to seek the solitude unbroken,
To which this winding footpath leads the way.

For there my restless soul, itself attuning
To Nature's sweetest, most harmonious strains,
And, 'mid the flowers and whispering trees, communing
With Nature's God, forgets its cares and pains.

Casts off awhile its weight of earthly sorrow,
Takes wings, and views, with visions long and fond,
Bright glimpses of hereafter's sunny morrow—
The golden land of happiness beyond.

—Saturday Night.

LEAVENWORTH.

Some Facts Concerning its Progress.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, July 24th, 1871.

Editors Post:

On the 13th of June 1854, an association of thirty-two persons was formed at Weston, Mo., for the purpose of building a town at this point. On the 9th day of October of the same year, took place the first public sale of town lots. From the date of this sale, Leavenworth has grown apace and to-day has a population of 25,000 inhabitants. In 1857 her population was 300 showing an increase of 25,000 in fourteen years. Such is Leavenworth to-day, the Metropolis, though not the Capital of one of the best Grain Growing States in the Union. The situation of a city with reference to the great natural channels, highways and thoroughfares, determines more definitely than anything else its ultimate destiny. Every populous and thriving city in the West is a testimony of this. No amount of capital or energy or labor can compensate for the deficiency of an unfavorable position, with regard to these grand natural channels through which must ebb and flow the tide of travel and the wealth of commerce. Leavenworth possesses in an eminent degree this desirable situation. Situated on the Missouri River, Leavenworth has all the advantages of water communication with St. Louis, the South and East. The Missouri is proverbially a fickle, treacherous stream. Many a place after possessing a landing for a few years, has been left almost out of sight of the channel.

The position of Leavenworth is such as precludes the supposition of the channel ever forsaking its levee. The vast trade of New Mexico, and the fabulous wealth of the broad and as yet but partially developed region to the West, find by the formation of the country, their natural thoroughfare centering here, while the graceful sweep of the river flings the burden of its gifts at her feet, and leaves upon its shores the changeless testimony of its fidelity to a spot so signally designated as that whereon a few years hence, shall tower the glittering spires and smoking chimneys of a giant metropolis. Having carried this city beyond the clouds, where it its citizens have placed her, I will not take much more of your space. My only excuse for what I have taken is that many of your readers may find an interest and profit in reading it that they may know some little regarding the leading city in Kansas. I need not speak of the many railroads centering here. If its libraries, churches, manufactures, Public and Private schools think they are all worthy of the fame of the city. There is much noticeable to the Eastern traveler, such as the non-observance of the Sabbath, the number of its stores and places amusement open on that day, but otherwise it is little different from some of our Pennsylvania cities and towns. J. W.

The Follies of American Women in Paris.

In treating of the politics of women it would hardly be a possible thing to ignore the hegira of American women to Paris during the last twelve years. To gain Paris has been the end and aim of the ambitious dreams of many of our infatuated country-women. It has been to them what riding in a cart was to Tilly Slowboy—"the summit of human happiness, the highest pinnacle of earthly hopes." And once there, throwing appearances to the winds, these husbandless wives led a career much more Parisian than the Parisians themselves, paying little heed to the *convenances* which are almost always regarded by European women. To be admired by the Emperor was a matter of boast—to be talked about became the great earthly good. Three American women whose names are so well known that they would be immediately called in every club and in every parlor in New York, have an European infamy in that way, and unfortunately their example spread, for they were all handsome and gifted. They bought beautiful dresses for their friends at home—they were much courted by the more decent Americans, very glad to be admitted to the Tuilleries even by the back stairs.

The curtain has fallen on unhappy Paris, whose follies were more those of the Russians and Americans than her own; and one at least of these poor butterflies, the most brilliant of all, has been crushed on fortune's wheel. What has become of the others? What will be their fate, what their old age, when the poor glory of being the "emperor's favorite" is taken away, and when beauty goes and only the memory of folly remains?

Yet the story is as old as Messalina, as Theodora, as Herodias. Women will dance before kings, and they will worship false gods. They will mistake notoriety for fame, and will linger in the glitter of a fictitious brilliancy till some dreadful spectre of a gray hair or a lost charm tells them that they have eaten Dead Sea apples.—Lippincott's Magazine.

Is the Moon Inhabited?

The Cornhill Magazine concludes an article on the habitability of the moon, by saying that "astronomers have long known full certainly that no forms of life, such as we are familiar with can exist upon the moon. They know that if our satelite has an atmosphere at all, that atmosphere must be so limited in extent that no creatures we are acquainted with could live in it. They know that she has no oceans, seas rivers or lakes, neither clouds nor rains, and that if she had, there would be no winds to waft moisture from place to place, or to cause the clouds to drop fatness upon the lunar fields. They know, also, that the moon's surface is subjected alternately to a cold far more intense than that which binds our arctic regions in everlasting frost, and to a heat compared with which the fierce noon of trophical day is as the freshness of a spring morning. They search only over the lunar disc for the signs of volcanic action, feeling well assured that no traces of the existence of living creatures will ever be detected in that desolate orb."

Iced Water.

During the hot season the excessive use of iced water is one of the most prolific sources of disease and sudden death. In very hot weather, when water is rendered extremely cold by the use of ice in the cooler, no person should drink it in that condition, but should pour in, or draw from the hydrant, as much water of the ordinary temperature as will modify the iced water to about an October temperature. Then he may drink without damage. Nothing is worse for the teeth than extremely cold water; and many a man has acquired dyspepsia by its bad effects upon the stomach. Not a few have suffered from congestions which were dangerous or deathly. We remember a boy, smart, black-eyed, and handsome, who was connected with our office. He was just old enough to be wise above that which is written. Being one day remonstrated with for drinking two or three glasses of water as cold as ice could make it, he replied tartly, "Water is never too cold for me; I never feel the slightest injury from its use." The weather was extremely hot, and if ever cold water could be used at any time, that, of all others, when the system was overheated, was not the time to use it so copiously. The next day he was not in the office, and the following day he did not come. The third day about noon he made his appearance, and looked as if he had had chills and fever for three months. He drank no more iced water that summer, and probably got a lesson which will last him his lifetime. It is a wonder that it did not kill him. A word to the wise is sufficient.—Phrenological Journal.

Diseases Among Sheep.

A few years ago, sheep raising was extensively engaged in, in North Missouri, and this region gave fair promise of being in time, the great wool producing districts of the Union. Sheep raising is over, however, for the present, in all the country north of the Missouri river. Four or five years ago, the "scab" made its appearance among the flocks, and so rapid and terrible have been its effects that few are now left. The disease, it is supposed, was introduced from Illinois and Iowa, where it has previously raged.

We gathered these facts from a conversation the other day with United States Marshal Hon. George Smith, who formerly owned thousands of sheep. His brother-in-law, Dr. William H. Crawford, of Mirabile, Caldwell county, has lost three thousand head, worth at least four thousand dollars. Many other owners of flocks of from one thousand to three thousand have been reduced to from ten to thirty head. It is somewhat difficult to estimate the immense loss the "scab" has entailed on our sheep growers, and before they can again attempt to engage in the business it will be necessary to bring their stock to start with from distant States.—St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald.

An Incident of the Riots.

Ellen Casey, the woman who was shot during the riots in Eighth avenue, and one of whos legs has since been amputated, figures in the Rogue's Gallery at Police Headquarters at No. 271 in the album, under the alias of Ellen Mellville. She is an English pickpocket, having been born in Liverpool, and her real name is Ellen Coffey. She assumed, about two years ago, the surname of the burglar Jim Casey, who was subsequently shot at the corner of Twenty-sixth street and Sixth avenue, by John McCormick, another burglar, during a quarrel over the spoils of a bank robbery. The detectives assert that she lives in luxurious style in English avenue, and has two interesting children whom she sends to a fashionable school in Lexington avenue, and dresses in costly garments. On the day of the riots she was plying her vocation in the crowd on Eighth avenue when she was shot. She is still at Mount Sinai Hospital, and will recover.—N. Y. Post.

Eccentric Bequest.

The daughters of the late Henry Morris, of Philadelphia, have lately received a legacy of bonds and stock shares amounting to $19,000 from a Mr. Horatio Ward, an American long resident in London. The will says:

"As these ladies are the grand-daughters of the celebrated Robert Morris of the Revolution, it will not be difficult to ascertain their actual residence. It will doubtless surprise them to get a legacy from a person they never knew and perhaps never heard of, therefore it seems but proper they should be informed that the bequest is made through compassion for their misfortunes, and in return for the kindnesses shown me by their father, when I was a boy, and it may be as well that Miss Amelia Morris should be informed that it was I who sent some money to her and her younger sister, under the name of 'her father's friend,' a few years ago."

Mr. Ward also devised $100,000 to the National Soldier's Home, in State bonds. He also gives $100,000 in railroad bonds to Southern Orphan Asylums in the United States.

A Husband Subjugated.

A Long Branch correspondent tells the following:

The wife of a gentleman at our hotel tells a good story at her husband's expense. It is well understood that they did not live pleasantly together, but evidence of this is rare seen in public. The other evening, when taking their usual drive—they are both high spirited and hard to curb, and when their tempers are aroused there is no controlling them—one word brought on another, when the husband said: "You will drive me mad."

"I should call that admirable driving," retorted the wife.

"By ——!" exclaimed the husband, "if you say another word I will drive down into the sea." They were near one of the roads, in the vicinity of General Grant's cottage, that leads down to the beach.

"Another word," screamed the lady. "Drive where you please," she added, "into the sea. I can go as deep as you dare to go, any day."

He became furious, took her at her word, and drove the horse and vehicle into the ocean. They began to swim. He held in, looked into her face, and she laughed in his.

"Why do you stop?" she demanded, exultingly, exhibiting not the slightest alarm.

"You are a devil!" he exclaimed, turning the horses about, making for the shore with all expedition.

"Pooh! pooh!" laughed the tormentor.

"Learn from this that there is no place where you dare to go, where I dare not accompany you."

"Even to ——."

"The only exception," she answered, with a chuckle. "There, my dear, I leave you."

She had conquered. The pair returned to the house, and the only evidence of anything extraordinary having occurred was the appearance of the poor horses.

THE Princess of Wales has made pink and rose pink the fashionable colors this season in England.

WITH THE ANGELS.

IN MEMORIAM—F. S., DIED JULY 19TH, 1871.

Pale, suffering face, yes, they may close
The coffin-lid on thee,
And lay thee low beneath the turf,
For thou'rt not really she.

Our Florence was the soul of life,
With tender heart and warm,
Her eyes were full of heavenly light,
Her voice possessed a charm.

Which penetrated every heart,
Her ways were full of grace,
And all that's pure and lovely had
Expression in her face.

She was an idol to us all,
But one on which was found
No tarnish from the incense clouds
That circled her around.

Her clear, strong mind her cultured tastes,
Her firmness in the right,
Her sweet unselfishness made her
A bright and shining light.

To the vast throng that loved her, and
The few whom she held dear—
Those few who follow, mourning now,
Her flower-crowned bier,

That still and silent soulless form
They lay with tender care
In Greenwood's sacred shade to rest—
But Florence is not there!

She seemed an angel, sent on earth
From some bright realm above,
To teach our hearts the purest joy,
A venerating love.

And 'twas not meet that she should long
From Heaven, her own sphere, roam;
The angels called her, and she dwells
With them in her true home.

—New York Evening Post.

The Grandmother.

(From the Danish of Hans Christain Andersen.)

Grandmamma is so old, she has so many wrinkles, and her hair is quite white; but her eyes shine like two stars. Yea, they are much more beautiful; they are so mild so blessed to look into. And she can tell the most delightful stories. and she has a dress of thick silk that rustles; it is covered with large flowers.

Grandmamma knows so much, for she lived long before papa and mamma, that is certain. Grandmamma has a psalm book, with thick silver clasps, and she reads in it often; in it there lies a rose; it is quite pressed and dry; it is not so fine as the roses she has in the vase, and yet she always smiles most kindly at it; there even come tears in her eyes. How can it be that grandmamma looks always so fondly upon the wretched rose in the old book? Do you know? Each time that grandmamma's tears fall upon the flower, its color revives, it freshens again, and the whole room is filled with the scent of it; the walls disappear as though they were only fog, and all around is the green, beautiful wood, with the sun shining through the leaves, and grandmamma—yes she is quite young! She is a beautiful girl with golden locks and blooming cheeks, engaging and lovely; no rose is more fresh; yet the eyes, the mild, blessed eyes, they are still grandmamma's. By her side is seated a youth—so young, handsome, and strong! He offers her the rose, and she smiles—but not thus smiles grandmamma! Yes!—the smile comes. He is gone; many thoughts and many forms pass by; the handsome youth is gone, the rose lies in the psalm-book, and grandmamma—yes, there she sits again, as old lady, gazing at the withered rose that lies in the book.

Now grandmamma is dead. She sat in the easy chair, and told a long, long, delightful story. "now it is over," she said, "and I am quite weary; let me sleep a little." Then she lay back, drew a heavy sigh, and slept; but it became more and more still, and her face was so full of peace and joy, and it was as if the sun shone on it; then they said she was dead.

She was laid in a black coffin, enshrouded in pure white linen; she looked so beautiful, and yet her eyes were closed. But all the wrinkles were gone; a sweet smile played on her mouth; her hair was so silver white, so honorable, no one could be afraid to look at her; it was still the same, benign, kind grandmamma. And the psalm-book was laid under her head, as she herself had desired, and the rose lay in the old book; and so they buried her.

On her grave, close under the church-wall, they planted a rose-tree, and it stood full of blossoms; the nightingale sang over it, and from within the church the organ played the most beautiful psalms in the book that lay under her head. And the moon shone right down upon the grave; but the dead one was not there; every child could fearlessly go there at night, and pluck a rose, there by the churchyard wall.

One that is dead knows more than all we living know; the dead know the dread we should feel at anything so strange as that they should come to us; the dead are better than we all, and so they do not come. There is earth over the coffin, there is earth in it. The psalm-book with its leaves is dust, the rose with all its associations has crumbled into dust; but above, fresh roses bloom—above the nightingale sings, and the organ plays; one thinks of the old grandmother, with the mild eyes, ever young.

Eyes can never die! Ours shall one day see her, young and beautiful as when, for the first time, she kissed the fresh red rose that lieth now dust in the grave.

A Sham War in Russia.

During the present summer a sham war on an extensive scale is to take place in Russia for the purpose of giving the staff officers of the army, who have for years been almost exclusively occupied in office work, an opportunity of making themselves practically acquainted with the details of military operations. The first of these movements will represent an attack on St. Petersburg. The attacking army will march toward the capital from Dunaberg in the direction of Pleskov, and be supported by a detachment from Riga. The defenders will operate on Ostroy and be supported from Dorpat. The latter will also take measures for retaining possession of the Baltic provinces, and lay down a line of fortifications at Revel and Wesenburg. Each of the armies will consist of about four divisions of infantry and eight or ten regiments of cavalry, together with supports of artillery and cossacks. The staff of both sides are to send into the war department detailed reports of their operations, and to render a strict account of the expenditures of stores and provisions. Topographical sketches of all the ground passed over are to be made with great care and in all respects the movements of the troops and the proceedings of the officers will be in a precise imitation of the minutiæ of actual service.

The Cattle Blindness.

The Kansas city Times gives the folbwing particulars concerning the diseases as it has appeared in Jackson county:

"In Independence there are 30 or 40—some of them the finest kind of animals—that have completely lost their sight, and are now wandering about in pitiful helplessness. In Westport the disease is spreading rapidly. Along down the line of the Memphis and Kansas City railroad the epidemic is raging, and in Blue, Sni-a-bar and Lone Jack townships the reports come up very gloomily of the ravages of the strange affliction. In Kansas City there are say less than 200 blind cows. Some of the dairies have had in the last week, 15 blind milkers at one time.—The eyes begin to swell a little, lasting, generally, from five days to two weeks. As soon as the swelling commences the eyes also begin to run clear water, just as though some hard and foreign substance was beneath the lids. After the running ceases, a hard, white film covers the eyeballs, completely destroying the sight. This disease does not seem to affect the general health of the cow. Her appetite is as good as ever. There appears to be no change either in the quality or quantity of the milk, no pain, no uneasiness of any kind, no peculiar thirst indicating fever, and, indeed, no symptom that would indicate disease. The eyes alone suffer and are destroyed."

The Mosquito.

[From the New York Atlas.]

Mosquitoes vary in size as much as potatoes, but average well in this region. They are built on the same plan as the elephant (only a trifle smaller) having plenty of legs, a bob tail, with a trunk or bill on the front end of them. Their body is all stomach, and their trunk is a suction pump, gimblet-pointed, and hard as Damascus steel. They are a bird of song, although Audubon classes them strictly a game bird, but he was liable to mistakes as well as the telegraph. In these parts they go wild, while in some States they are utilized for labor. In some parts of New Jersey, where the soil is so thin that horses and oxen cannot be worked with safety lest they break through, they are used for farm purposes, three pair of full blood Jersey mosquitoes being considered equal to a tandem team of two geese, or one middling sized goat. We know this to be a fact, having frequently seen the farmers there plowing and doing other work with all the above named labor-saving machines. Down South when a vessel is ready for planking, the planks are laid on to the timbers and a little blood rubbed on to the inside of them, when the mosquitoes will sting through the plank and timber, and the men inside will rivet up their bills and thus save bolts and treenails. A well built vessel mosquito-fastened, is considered a first-class job.

Mosquitoes round in these parts are a trifle smaller than a humming bird, and as musical as a sewing machine. There are more pleasing moment's in a man's life than those in which he lies in bed on a sultry night, and listens to the mosquitoes warbling in the distance, and hear them approaching the bed humming over the familiar song of Fe, Fi, Fo, Fum I smell the blood of an Englishman, and know that he is the person meant. He does not take hold of much solid comfort, as about a dozen of them light on him with a "ziz," set their drills and commence boring for his blood. He can't drive them away, he can't go away himself:

He may slat round and swear as much as he will,
But the pesky mosquito will linger there still,
Sting-tapping his skin with a bloody long bill,
And there it will suck till it's guzzled a gill—
or thereabouts.

For real pleasure, we would prefer sleeping in a bee-hive, to undertaking to bottle up sleep in the midst of a swarm of mosquitoes. In this connection we cannot help quoting the lines of Dr. Watts commencing:

When we've tried all the week to be good,
How pleasant on Saturday night,
To sit up till morning in bed,
The confounded mosquitoes to fight.

A mosquito's stomach will stretch like a government contractors' conscience. A common sized "skeet" will hold a half pint of blood, and when a person is victimized by a swarm of a hundred thousand or so, tapping him in different places, it is easy to see that there is quite a drain on his system. As songsters they are equal, if not superior to the mule or shanghai. We hear of a chap who, on entering his room in a boarding house in Brooklyn, heard some one singing, and on lighting the gas, he espied a mosquito sitting on a match sailing round in the wash-bowl, singing, A life on the Ocean Wave—but that was an exceptional case. We shall not attempt a joke on the mosquito's bill, as that subject has been handled about as much as it will be, and we don't know that we owe them anything, as it is always our intention to cancel our account at the time.

If there is one satisfaction that is at least ten feet ahead of any other satisfaction, it is to enter your sleeping room on the window sills and chairs, and to then and there disrobe, crawl into bed, beneath a good bar, lie there and hear them cuss and swear outside the net. We consider that the most satisfactory thing it is possible to conceive. And while we are mentioning the thing, we would suggest the arranging of mosquito bars and nets in the windows, as we can never tell when we are liable to have the itch, or be favored with mosquitoes. There are people who consider that mosquitoes are made in vain, but to our minds, if nature ever got up anything that was a perfect success, it was when the mosquito was produced. If they were made for anything it was to bite, and as a bitist we would like to see one's equal.

Good (?) Advice.

Never pay your debt, it is unconstitutional: for payment impairs the obligation of a contract, and even the Legislature has no power to do that.

Always proclaim the faults of others. There should be no secrets in a republican government.

Never forgive an injury. The power of pardoning belongs to the Governor.

When you are at church go to sleep. Sunday is a day of rest.

When you find your passions rising, never confine or suppress them. How many boilers have been burst by too close an imprisonment of their contents!

Whenever you attack your neighbor's character do it behind his back, so as not to wound his feelings.

Never give up your opinion, though you know you are wrong; it shows that you have independence.

Temperance is a great virtue; therefore always be moderate in the use of ardent spirit. Two glasses of whisky before breakfast are as good as a thousand.

CALAIS, Maine, is a nice place for men to go to. The local paper there says that two-thirds of the wealth of the town is to be inherited by young girls. The rich men there do not have sons.

THE Hotel de Ville in Paris is to be rebuilt in scrupulous conformity with the original architecture. The architects who have examined it are of the opinion that the shell of the edifice may be preserved as high as the first floor.

A SON of John Scanlon, of Rockland, Me., aged three years, wandered off into the woods on Saturday, while picking berries with other children, and was last seen about two P. M. The alarm was given, and about fifty men turned out and vigorously searched the woods, but he was not found till Monday. He was then found wading in a creek, nearly eaten up by mosquitoes, without hat, and dressed in very light clothes. He had been missing forty-eight hours, and had had nothing to eat but what few berries such a little child could pick.

[From the Boston Courier.]

THE SUMMER SOLSTICE.

The sun has turned his face again;
Only a little while
Will greet me through my window pane,
His daily good-night smile.
He seeks the loving, glowing South,
And my lone windows looking North,
Will catch a brief gleam each day,
And earlier shroud itself in gray.

Thus sadness comes before its time;
The chirping cricket near,
Proclaims the summer past its prime.
To my prophetic ear.
The woods may wave as green and bright,
A thousand buds may ope to sight,
But my lone window looking north,
Tells me the sun is creeping south.

This loved but lonely window shows
Blue-crested northern hills:
Each top in sunset radiance glows;
And paints the purling rills.
The sun goes down—their glory dies;
Their after fate night typifies,
And through my window far I see
A shadow of what comes to me.

To-night the sun did quite forget
His gleam against my wall;
Last night he kissed me ere he set,
He kissed me once for all.
Well, let him bless the southern rooms;
I'll take my northern gleams and glooms:
For sunshine only some were made—
But such as I are best in shade.

MRS. C. C. FIELD.

Discontented Wives—Pride and Poverty.

[Long Branch Cor. N. Y. Commercial.]

Man wants but little here below, and woman wants a great deal more, I am sorry to say. I confess it, my sex are unreasonable and hard to please. I speak of them generally. There are exceptions—you occasionally meet one who is not ambitious of living above her husband's means. You see more of them at summer resorts than at any other place. These people will talk no matter where they are—they will exhibit their temper and bad breeding, no matter where you meet them. Try to dam Niagara with a lady's fan, but never try to stop her tongue. I say it, who shouldn't say it; it can't be done. I have a case in point. Just before the arrivals from New York, the other afternoon, Mr. —— and Mrs. —— were seated on the piazza as Mrs. F—— from the Continental, drove by in her carriage and livery.

"Charles," said the wife, gazing wistfully at Mr. F——'s establishment. "Why can't we have a carriage as well as other folks?"

The husband moved uneasily in his chair and responded, "Simply, my dear, because we want to live within our means."

"Bother about means?" rejoined the haughty thoughtless wife. "We ought to live as well as other people," she continued.

"So we do, my dear, and will in the long run," mildly added the good natured Charles.

"I am sure we ought to live in as good style as the S——s, the F——s, the M——s, the P——s, the C——s, and a dozen more I might mention. We ought not to appear mean."

"Mean!", he exclaimed, showing much temper, "We want—we want," he muttered, "there is no satisfying woman's wants, do what you may," and he abrutly arose from his chair and took the direction of Chamberlain's Cottage.

How many husbands are in a similar dilemma? How many houses and husbands are rendered uncomfortable by the constant dissatisfaction of a wife with present provisions? How many bright prospects for business have ended in bankruptcy and ruin in order to satisfy this secret hankering after fashionable necessiries? Could the real cause of many a failure be made known it would be found to result from the ambition of women to live above their means.

"My wife made my fortune," said Mr. D——, a gentlemen of great possesions, the other evening, "by her thrift, prudence, and cheerfulness when I was just beginning."

"And mine, poor soul! she is dead," said Mr. R——, a widower; "lost my fortune by useless extravagance and repining when I was doing well."

What a world does this open to the influence of our sex over the future prosperity of their families. Let the wife know her influence and try to use it wisely.

General Jackson at the Theatre.

When General Jackson entered New Orleans, in the year after the memorable defeat of the British, the manager of the theatre waited on him to solicit the honor of his presence at one of the performances. This being promised, it was resolved to compliment him with a song composed for the occasion. The performers were all Frenchmen, and none of them very conversant with the English language; but the best among them was selected, and when the curtain rose, the General, who sat in the stage box, was surprised at hearing his feats recorded in a song to the tune of "God Save the King." The chorus will give some idea of this song, which afforded much mirth to the Americans who were present:

"God shave General Shackson,
God shave General Shackson,
He be von very great man,
He shave New Orleans,
God shave General Shackson."

Whenever the name of the General occurred the performer turned to him and made a profound bow, in the most approved Paris fashion.—N. O. Picayune.

Flirtations of a Philadelphian at Cape Island.

A correspondent of the World alluding to the bathing at Cape May tells this story:

A good joke happened to a rich Philadelphian in this connection the other day. He prides himself somewhat on his shape and other recommendations to female notice. He donned his suit, and stalked gallantly into the surf, intending to show people how it is done. He had not been there long, however, before his keen eyes espied a charming girl struggling all alone in the breakers, and, with the gallantry that distinguishes him, essayed to learn her to swim. She very thankfully accepted the kind offer, and the result was that quite a flirtation ensued. Quoth our Philadelphia friend: "Are you staying at the Stockton, Miss ——?"

"Murphy," with a sly glance upward.

"Miss Murphy—ah! You are stopping at the ——?"

"Stockton; yes, sir."

"Ah! Are your parents with you?"

"No, sir."

"Ah, I have it; you are here with your friends?"

"No, sir"—a very preceptible smile breaking over her countenance.

"Excuse my seeming impertinence, Miss Murphy, but I am extremely anxious to know in what capacity you are here?"

"*I am in the bake-house, sir.*"

It leaked out, and in the Stockton ledger may be seen charged against our friend of the Quaker City the following items:

Extra dinners	$ 21 00
Wine	105 00

He says if the boys will let him off now he will say no more about it, but this continued conundrum touching the price of bread is assuming a very lively, menotonous aspect.

VARIETIES.

IN Georgia, they say that two sherry cobblers and one cocktail make a sunstroke.

A LADY placed the following letters in the bottom of her flour barrel and asked her husband to read them: O I C U R M T.

AN exchange wants to know if three dollars and fifty cents is good pay for a fair day's work, how much should be considered an equivalent for a wet day's work?

THE fools who have been sending after "queer," or counterfeit money will be pleased to learn that full lists of names are being made out for publication.

THE "Lee Memorial Volume," so long delayed by causes over which neither the faculty nor the publishers have had any control, is now going to press, and will be pushed through as rapidly as possible.

PUNCH says: "Women are said to have stronger attachments than men. It is evinced in little things. A man is often attached to an old hat; but did you ever hear of a women having an attachment for an old-fashioned bonnet?"

A ROCHESTER (Minn.) man was summoned to attend jury the other day, and, his help being gone, had to close up his shop. To announce his whereabouts he hung the following significant label on the door-handle: "On a jury; will be back when we hang the rascal."

"YOU have considerable floating population in this village, haven't you?" asked a stranger of one of the citizens of a village on the Mississippi. "Well, yes, rather," was the reply; "about half the year the water is up to the second story window."

IT is a curious fact that during the ravages of the plague in Buenos Ayres, nearly depopulating the city, not one of the three hundred and sixty grave diggers employed died of the fever. A similar exemption has been frequently noticed in the grave diggers of cholera times.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Saratoga of the young New York men there, says their peculiar style of fast living makes men of 30 appear older than their fathers of 60. Five years at Saratoga, he says, will make a corpse of any man who follows up the fashions of a watering place.

THE party friends of Bowen, the bigamist, held a meeting in Charleston on Friday night and resolved to have a grand torch-light procession in honor of the eminent Radical statesman. The anti-Bowen faction are arranging for a counter display, to be embellished with banners on which will be emblazoned the portraits of the three Mrs. Bowens. A riot is feared.

REAL ESTATE in the Phillippine islands is subject to many mutations. Within a score of years four earthquakes have taken place there, one of which caused several of the smaller islands to disappear. However, as the group contains over twelve hundred islands there is a fair field for further agitation. It is supposed that this group of islands is a part of a submerged continent, and that it is of volcanic origin.

WHEN the Misses Collier, of Geneva, N. Y., reached their uncle's house at Rochester, Wednesday, they were surprised to find a hearse standing at the door, and horrified on finding that the dead was their sister Eva, whom they had come to visit. While giving way to the outburst of grief which naturally followed, a despatch came from Geneva announcing that their sister at home, who was well when they left her in the morning, had suddenly died.

SOME heartless joker cruelly elated Boston on Sunday by a false report that General Butler had been drowned. Of course those who knew that the illustrious statesman and connoisseur in silver ware was born for a higher end, gave little credit to the rumor; but nevertheless there was much reactionary depression among the general public when the news was contradicted, and people locked up their spoons again with a good deal of resentment at having been so trifled with.

AT Springfield, Mass., recently, one of the pews in a Presbyterian church, was occupied by two young men and a young woman who set between them. As they appeared to pay little attention to the remarks of the minister, and seemed engaged in something very attractive among themselves, the sexton stepped up, and then he saw the young lady's dress drawn tightly across her knees, and the trio engaged in an exciting game of euchre at 25 cents a corner. Many of the congregation fainted upon learning the true state of affairs, and the minister fears the church is forever disgraced.

A COUNTRY merchant who wanted two tailor's irons, several years ago, ordered them of a firm of hardware merchants in the city. He wrote this order: "Please send me two tailor's gooses." Thinking this was not grammer, he destroyed it and wrote this one: "Please send me two tailor's geese." Upon reflection he destroyed this one also, for fear he should receive live geese. He thought over the matter till he was very much worried, and at last, in a moment of desperation, he seized his pen and wrote the following, which was duly posted: "Messrs. So-and-so: Please send me one tailor's goose; and, hang it, send me another."

A SINGULAR discussion recently took place in England in reference to the shape of the planet we inhabit, one of the disputants contending that the earth was perfectly flat, while the other contended that it was round. This difference led to a wager of twenty-five hundred dollars, and to certain experiments which resulted in the world being formally pronounced round, and in the loss of the wager by the advocate of the flat theory. The latter gentleman, however, was dissatisfied with the decision, and was so overcome by his feelings on this purely philosophical question as to write a threatening letter to his opponent menacing his life. After hearing the evidence the magistrate ordered the advocate of the flat theory to find security in the sum of five hundred dollars to keep the peace, but the enraged philosopher refused to give the required bail, and was consequently sent to prison.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Niagara Falls that fifty "dead-heads," pretending to represent respectable newspapers are hunting the hotels there, making impudent claims to the freedom of the larder and the bar. The number may be exaggerated, but it is likely that the hotel keepers at Niagara, as at every other fashionable resort are pestered by hungry fellows who are a disgrace to their profession. At one of the West Point hotels the other day, two men had recorded their names as of the "N. Y.——" (we won't be particular as to the newspapers they represented)—and at Newport, Long Branch, Cape May and the White Mountains, this offensive practice is common. Conspicious for nothing but assurance, and even more offensive when they toady than when they bully, these "bummers" deserve to be kicked out of the places in which they claim consideration on account of their connection with the Press. No reputable journal permits its employes to beg for favors at hotels, and any demand for "privileges" ought to be met by instant presentation of the bill. If the amount is not promptly paid the beggars should be set outside the door.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, August 5, 1871.

AUDITOR GENERAL
GEN. WM. M'CANDLESS of Phila.
SURVEYOR GENERAL,
CAPT. J. H. COOPER, of Lawrence Co.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

In accordance with the resolutions adopted at a meeting of the County Committee, held July 8th, 1871, the Democratic voters of Allegheny county are requested to meet on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26th.,

and elect delegates to the county convention to be held in the Court House on

TUESDAY, AUGUST 29th.

Following are the resolutions:

Resolved, That a Convention of two delegates from each election district in the county, be called to assemble on TUESDAY, August 29 h, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court House for the purpose of nominating a ticket to be supported at the next general election.

Resolved, That the primary meetings for electing said delegates be held on SATURDAY, August 26th, between the hours of five and six o'clock p. m., at the usual place of holding the general election, unless otherwise ordered by the chairman.

By order of the Committee.

D. D. BRUCE, Chairman.

SENATOR WILSON does not like the people of Queenstown. The burden of his complaint is that he has been there fifteen days and "has not heard a profane oath." No wonder he pines for the associations of a Radical Congress.

Every Saturday is of the opinion that BEN BUTLER is "too much given to having a mind of his own." Almost everybody else thinks that he is too much given to having the silver spoons of other people.

AMONG other remedies proposed by the New York papers for accidents by steam, is one which would have a good effect, and that is to impose a fine of $5,000 for every life lost, and $1,000 for every limb broken and other amounts for other injuries. Good boilers and competent engineers would follow.

WE note with pleasure the unanimious nomination of Hon. JACOB TURNEY of Greensburg, as the Democratic candidate for Senator from the counties of Westmoreland and Indiana. Mr. TURNEY has ripe experience as a legislator, having served in the Senate some years ago. If any man in the district can beat HARRY WHITE he is the man.

A RADICAL paper wants to know "what is GRANT doing?" It is easily answered. Lounging around Long Branch, smoking cigars, drinking whisky, driving fast horses, receiving presents, appointing his relations to office, laying the ropes for a re-nomination, paying no attention to the interests of the people, and amusing himself generally.

OUR Radical neighbors keep remarkably shady concerning the defaulting or thieving Collectors of Internal Revenue. We have already called their attention to the statement of Secretary BOUTWELL in which he furnishes a long list of over 300 persons, with the balances due from each which cover in the aggregate, $20,-208,317! and yet the "only rival of the New York *Times*" and its co-laborers in this city have not yet found time to place this interesting statement before their readers. This omission on their part is easily accounted for.

FROM the fact the commission of Hon. FELIX R. BRUNOT, to be commissioner of Indian Affairs, has been "made out," we infer that he has accepted the position tendered him by the President, and that he will forthwith take the "noble red man" under his care. We hope that Mr. BRUNOT will consider one thing when he enters upon his office—that it is not only his duty to administer the affairs of his office honestly in the future, but expose the rascalities of the past, with an unsparing hand. Mr. BRUNOT is a man whose honesty is above suspicion. We trust that he will neither spare the Indian thieves who have immediately preceded him, nor suffer the Indian Ring to to carry on their rascalities a day longer.

THE late fearful catastrophe in New York will revive for a time a thorough discussion of the strength of boilers, carefulness or carelessness of engineers, and the skill and experience of Government Inspectors. If L. H. BOOLE, Inspector of Hulls, and JOHN K. MATTHEWS, Inspector of Boilers, are no better than some others we could mention of GRANT'S appointments in the same line, their certificates would amount to little. When supervising Inspectors are selected, because they were chums of Mr. and Mrs. GRANT long ago, who are confessedly incompetent in every way, what is the use of talking about security? The citizen is beguiled to his death by over-confidence in a printed certificate that all is right, whilst homes and hearths are desolated that some friend may draw a salary which should be given to one possessing the requisite skill and experience.

We believe no such accident could have occurred, if the homogeneous steel plates, such as are manufactured in Pittsburgh, had been used. The extra cost in money would be more than compensated by the saving of life.

EX-COLLECTOR BAILEY of New York was lately denouncing the "Tammany Ring," at a Club House in London, when THOMAS CREAMER put him down by referring the gentlemen present to his exploit of stealing $602,000 and running away with his booty. Mr. BAILEY is just the sort of a man to talk about corruption. Those who howl the loudest about New York frauds are on the same list with BAILEY.

AGAIN we are told positively that a change of Commissioner of Internal Revenue has been decided upon by GRANT and the Cabinet. There has been so many rumors of this kind of late, that little dependence can be placed in them. GRANT'S overwhelming anxiety to secure a renomination places him in a very unenviable dilemma. He fears to kick PLEASANTON out, lest he should injure himself, and he fears to retain him lest greater injury should ensue. In the meanwhile the financial affairs of the country are going at cross purposes.

THE Young Men's Temperance Society was addressed on Friday evening by Miss MATILDA HINDMAN who exceeded all other speakers in blood-thirsty denunciations of the County Commissioners now in the Work House. She said it would be a crime in the sight of God and man, to pardon them, and added, that if JEFF DAVIS and ROBERT E. LEE had been hanged we would not hear of such terrible outrages in the South. This country is entirely too pacific for this lady, she should emigrate to Paris and join the communists, where the "petroleuse" exceed all others in cruelty and vindictiveness. If such creatures are ever entrusted with the making and executing of laws, mercy and pardon will be unknown.

THE sudden movement of USELESS, of Long Branch, on the defenceless city of Washington, on the 1st inst, is said to have taken the seedy garrison of office seekers by surprise. At least this statement is telegraphed over the country. But we fail to see why it should. There was not the least danger of him interfering with their plans. 'Taint in his nature to do so. The country at large had just cause of alarm upon his return to the "old capital;" for it is so seldom that he does his return might mean danger, just as much as anything else—a sick horse, mayhap, or a distempered dog, or—still worse—a failing stock of cigars. The announcement that he had returned to the sea shore, however, quieted the public apprehension.

PHIL. SHERIDAN and General SHERMAN have succeeded in detaining the President at Long Branch for the balance of the season, instead of taking a stroll to the Pacific coast, as he intended. It is asserted that travel over the central route is dangerous, in consequence of hostile demonstration on the part of the Indians. Old RED CLOUD has his brothers-in-law in motion, and may be laying in wait for the scalp of the Great Father, or else to capture and carry him into the recesses of some mountain cavern, for the purpose of extorting a heavy ransom. We beg to assure RED CLOUD of one thing; that if he imagines the captivity of GRANT would derange the movements of this government in the slightest, he is mistaken. It might be inconvenient for his family and relations, but whether hunting buffalo on the plains or driving fast horses on the "Beach at Long Branch" it is all the same. He is a wooden man and only goes through the motions.

FARMERS, MECHANICS and others who receive from two to four dollars per day, out of which they support their families and pay taxes to keep up the best Government the world ever saw, would no doubt, like to know what becomes of a portion of their hard earnings. From the folowing statement, it will be seen that to keep up style the sea-side lounger makes away with a good share of it. In Democratic times $25,000 per annum was considered enough to keep a President; but times have changed—the Government has found new quarters at Long Branch, besides it likes fast horses, good cigars, champaignes, etc., in fact it revels in them, no matter if the tax-payer's nose is kept at the grindstone. The statement alluded to is for keeping up the White House at Washington for the year ending June 30, 1871, and is as follows:

Salary—	
Private Secretary, R. Douglas	$2,500
Assistant Private Sec., J. T. Ely	2,500
Executive Clerk, L. P. Suckley	1,800
Executive Clerk, C. C. Suffin	1,800
Detailed Clerk, W. H. Crook	1,600
Detailed Clerk, W. H. Fry	1,600
Mil. Sec., Maj. and Bvt. Brig. Gen. Horace Porter	2,750
Mil. Sec., Maj. and Bvt. Brig. Gen. O. E. Babcock	2,750
Adam Badeau	2,200
Mil. Sec., Brig. Gen. F. T. Dent	3,600
Steward	2,000
Messenger	840
Furnace keeper	720
Policeman	1,320
Watchman	900
Watchman	900
Doorkeeper-in-chief	1,000
Assistant doorkeeper	600
Sec. to sign land patents, N. G. Brooks	1,500
Stationery and contingent fund	5,000
Lamplighters	1,000
Laborers on sidewalks	1,000
Laborers on grounds	3,000
Fuel	5,000
Manure and hauling	3,000
Painting exterior	15,000
Gas	5,000
Plants, etc., for greenhouse	5,000
Annual appropriation for fitting up and refurnishing	25,000
Additional do	30,000
Total	$132,800

CAPT. JAMES H. COOPER.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* says it has waited in vain for a single word from Radical journals in criticism of the claims of the Democratic candidate for Surveyor General, Capt. JAMES H. COOPER, and gives the reasons why their mouths are hermetically sealed when it calls attention to the fact that on the third day of January last, the Senate of Pennsylvania proceeded to the election of officers, when Mr. NAGLE (Dem.) of Philadelphia offered a resolution naming certain persons for the various offices. Mr. ALLEN (Rep.) of Warren, moved to amend by striking out the name of JOHN P. COULIHAN, presented for the office of Sergeant-at-Arms in Mr. NAGLE'S resolution, and inserting the name of Captain JAMES H. COOPER. Upon this a debate sprang up, in which it was stated that Capt. COOPER'S name was presented without his authority and contrary to his wish. But Gen. ALLEN persisted in his nomination of Capt. COOPER and supported it in a speech which is reported in the *Legislative Journal* as follows:

"Mr. Allen. Mr. Speaker, in presenting the amendment which I have sent to the Clerk's desk, I feel that I am not only representing the wishes of the Democracy of Western Pennsylvania, but the wishes of the Democracy of the House of Representatives, the other branch of our organization, as expressed by a vote to-day on the merits of the gentlemen whose name I have presented. I desire always to endorse the wishes of the majority; feeling that sympathy with my friends who are in the majority in their protestations of friendship for the deserving soldier, I now present a deserving one of that class, with the wishes of the Republicans of the Senate, the Democracy of Western Pennsylvania, and of the other House, that he be elected to the position of Sergeant-at-arms. *I know the gentleman well. I know that he was a true and faithful soldier in the war, following all its successes and misfortunes, and is one of the best young men the State can present.* No Democrat can do himself injustice—*no Republican can do himself injustice*—by voting for as deserving a young man as this; he having participated in all the battles of the war, defending the rights of Republicans and Democrats. Let me ask my Democratic friends, when in the majority, to be magnanimous and endorse the principles you have advocated year after year. We claim it as your duty, and are willing to join you in endorsing this young man."

The vote was then taken, and on the question, Will the Senate agree to the amendment offered by Senator ALLEN? The following named Senators voted in the affirmative: Messrs. ALLEN, ANDERSON, BILLINGFELT, BROOKE, CONNELL, DELAMATER, EVANS, GRAHAM, HENSZEY, KERR, MUMMA, OLMSTED, OSTERHOUT, RUTAN and WHITE. Thus every Radical member of the Senate endorsed by his vote the speech of Senator ALLEN recommending Captain COOPER as "one of the best young men the State can present," and declaring that "no Republican can do himself injustice by voting for so deserving a young man as this."

A NEW DEAL.

There is evidence of revolt on the part of German Republicans throughout the country, against the Puritanism of the political organization with which they have hitherto acted. In Cincinnati, the whole community is excited on the question of the enforcement or repeal of the Sunday laws. The Evangelical preachers use the pulpit and desk, in thundering anathemas against the German beer-drinkers. The leading Republicans affect to despise the "Dutch," since they have the colored vote. The *Chronicle and Times*, now one of the leading oracles in Cincinnati, edited by a late Republican member of Congress, states in a late issue:

"Our German fellow citizens who are engaging in the Sunday agitation would do well to consider whether they have not chosen an in-opportune moment to press their peculiar ideas in regard to the Sabbath. The American people are already excited by the attempt of one class of naturalized citizens to dictate to the dominant party in New York, and is not in the best humor, just now, to listen to any attempts at coercion from another class whom they have always regarded in a very different light."

Nothing but a well assured evidence of strength could induce a leading journal, upon the eve of an election, to treat "our German fellow citizens" so cavalierly.

The party which boasts of its Puritanism and Know Nothingism is beginning to find out what its illiberality is likely to cost, the defection of the German vote. The same causes are at work here, and will end in the same manner. The Germans of this county have been tricked so often by the false pledges of Republican politicians, made upon the eve of an election, that they have come to the conclusion to vote against the Republican ticket or go it alone. Candidates for office in the Republican party have publicly boasted that they can buy the German vote whenever they want it, by going from one saloon to another and spending money liberally for lager beer. As soon as elected, however, they set up a different standard, and if members of the Legislature they excuse themselves on the ground that the party caucus demanded a revocation of local pledges for local interests. In the language of the day, this is "played out," and a new deal demanded all around. It remains to be seen whether the Republican Germans will longer keep in power men who systematically treat them with contempt when they have once reached it, and to-day place a higher estimate upon the black man than they do upon them for the reason, they allege that their demands for recognition are not so exorbitant.

A PROMINENT Radical of M'Lean county, Illinois is moving for the introduction of Chinese labor into the coal mines, farms, and households of the county.

OBITUARY.

HON. JOHN SLIDELL.

A cable dispatch, dated London, July 30th, announces the death of Hon. JOHN SLIDELL, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

Mr. SLIDELL was a native of the city of New York, and was born in the year 1793. Having pursued an academic and collegiate course of studies, after graduating, he read law and was admitted to practice. After following his profession for a short time in his native city, he was offered such inducements in New Orleans as induced him to go to that place about the year 1830.

In a short time he built up an extensive practice, and very naturally entered into politics. In 1843 he was elected to Congress from New Orleans, and served one term, at the close of which, in 1845, he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Mexico by President JAMES K. POLK, to adjust the matters in dispute, which subsequently culminated in the Mexican war in May, 1846, when Gen. TAYLOR moved his forces across the Texan frontier. Mr. SLIDELL'S mission was fruitless of any results, and tended to strengthen the war party of that day.

During the campaigns of 1846, '52 and '56, he took a prominent part in politics. In 1853 he was elected United States Senator from Louisiana, continuing in the Senate for eight years, and withdrawing early in the year 1861, when the Louisiana Convention adopted the ordinance of secession.

Subsequently, he was appointed Envoy-Extraordinary to France by JEFFERSON DAVIS and took passage, during the month of November, 1861, on the English steamer Trent, in company with JAMES MURRY MASON, who had been sent on a similar mission to England. On their passage they were captured by Captain WILKES of the United States Navy and were held in custody until January 1862, when they were given up on demand of the British government.

Mr. SLIDELL has since remained abroad, mostly we believe in London, where he has been practicing the legal profession with some success. During his term in the U. S. Senate, he was a strong advocate of the purchase of the Island of Cuba.

GEN. JEREMIAH T. BOYLE.

Gen. JEREMIAH T. BOYLE died suddenly at his home in Louisville, on the 28th of July, in the fifty fourth year of his age. He was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, in May, 1818. He was the son of the late Chief Justice JOHN BOYLE, of Kentucky. He was a supporter of the Government during the war, and was promoted to a Brigadiership, for gallant conduct, and afterward put in command of the Department of Kentucky. Since the war he has been counected with the railroad interests of the State.

HON. JAMES BROOKS, now on a voyage around the world, writes from 36 degrees north latitude and 180 degrees longitude east—the antipodes, or thereabout, as follows: I have been hesitating for some days whether or not I shall give the Pacific ocean a good character or a bad one, but, upon the whole, I have concluded it deserves a certificate, more especially in contrast with the Atlantic, the English channel, the Bay of Fundy, the Mediterranean, Lake Ontario, or any other like rowdy seas. The Pacific, though, if taking, is rather a cheating, christian name, for it does kick up and flop over at times, and flutters often. It is not everlastingly pacific, that is certain; but, upon the whole, it is a pretty well behaved ocean—this part of it, at least, where no typhoons or cyclones rage. In June, a big steamer like this, the "Japan," with plenty of men on board, is a yacht a New York commodore even might envy, such as CLEOPATRA, who led astray so many Romans in her galley, never dreamed of. And we carry with us a sort of miniature Newport or New London—we eat, we drink, we make merry, we dance, we sing—material pleasure only, but we read, we write, we think, we preach, we pray, we do everything on board people do at Newport or Long Branch in summer, besides having two Sundays now in one week.

THE New York *Herald* says:

While there have been frauds on the new Court House, Tammany Hall has enough to answer for without being obliged to bear this extra burden. A little investigation into the real facts of the case, will show that to Republican legislation are the people of New York city and county indebted for a vast amount of the peculation that is charged in regard, not only to the Court House building, but to the rental and fitting up of armories, the furnishing of new public offices, and in other respects. The Legislature at Albany has done all the legislation for the city, until within a year, for a long time past. The *Times* is now splitting the millions up into fractions and doing sums in addition for the purpose of elongating the sensation and amusing its subscribers. Mayor Hall was elected in the autumn of 1870, and all these alleged enormities of former years were brought up against him and Tammany at the reform meetings of that day. They formed the basis of the Young Democracy and Republican coalition against him. The people voted for him and his alleged associates of the "Ring" with just as much knowledge of the charges as they have now.

FOURTEEN colored men in Newberry South Carolina, have signed a card, stating, in effect, that they are satisfied that their interest lies with the Democratic party. They say they have been used by the Radical leaders for their own selfish purposes, and cheated and cajoled to an extent that has made them heartily sick and disgusted. Henceforth they will act with and support the Conservatives.

THE Selma (Ala.) *Times* says that JOHN GEE, the colored boy selected by Congressman TURNER (negro) as a West Point cadet from the First district of Alabama, will stump Dallas county against the carpet-baggers and in support of his own race. Cause—Some of the white radicals wrote to West Point, assigning as an objection to him, that his lungs were weak.

THE PRESIDENCY.

OFFICE-HOLDERS' CANDIDATE.

For President:

USELESS S. GRANT,

THE PRESENT-TAKER.

Relations of Useless S. Whom the Other Office-Holders Want to Renominate Along With Him.

I. Jesse Root Grant, President's father, Postmaster at Covington, Ky.

II. Orvil L. Grant, President's brother, partner with the Collector of the Port at Chicago; expects something very good after the next election.

III. Frederick T. Dent, President's father-in-law, Claimant of Lands at Carondelet, Mo.—euchred by Wilson, late Commissioner of the Land Office; has not yet got the lands, but hopes to get them after the next election.

IV. Rev. M. J. Cramer, President's brother-in-law, Minister to Denmark; ought to be made Minister to Berlin without waiting for the Presidential election.

V. Abel Rathbone Corbin, President's brother-in-law, negotiator of gold and real estate speculations with James Fisk, Jr., and Jay Gould; has not made much yet but hopes to after the next election.

VI. Brevet Brig.-Gen. F. T. Dent, President's brother-in-law, Chief Usher at the Executive Mansion.

VII. Judge Lewis Dent, President's brother-in-law, Counsel for Claimants before the President. Fees estimated at $40,000 a year: expects to make more after the next election.

VIII. George W. Dent, President's brother-in-law, Appraiser of Customs, San Francisco.

IX. John Dent, President's brother-in-law, only Indian Trader for New Mexico under the Indian Bureau; place worth $100,000 a year.

X. Alex. Sharpe, President's brother-in-law, Marshal of the District of Columbia.

XI. James F. Casey, President's brother-in-law, Collector of the Port of New Orleans; place worth $30,000 a year.

XII. James Longstreet, President's brother-in-law's cousin, Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans.

XIII. Silas Hudson, President's own cousin, Minister to Gutemala.

XIV. Nat. A Patton, President's brother-in-law's third cousin, Collector of the Port of Galveston, Texas.

XV. Orlando H. Ross, President's own cousin, Clerk in the Third Auditor's office, Washington; hopes for something much better after the next election.

XVI. Dr. Addison Dent, President's brother-in-law's third cousin, Clerk in the Register's office, Treasury Department, Washington; trusts his merits will be better appreciated after the next election.

XVII. John Simpson, President's own cousin, Second Lieutenant Fourth Artillery; promotion hoped for after March 4, 1873.

XVIII. George B. Johnson, President's mother's second cousin, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Third District Ohio; better things longed for.

XIX. B. L. Winans, President's cousin's husband, Postmaster of Newport, Ky.; ready for a higher place.

XX. Miss E. A. Magruder, President's brother-in-law's second cousin, Clerk in General Spinner's office, Treasury Department.

XXI. Oliver W. Root, President's mother's grand nephew, Assistant District Attorney, Covington, Ky.; would not refuse to be District Attorney after the next election.

XXII. A. W. Casey, President's brother-in-law's own brother, Appraiser of Customs, New Orleans; a good place and wants to keep it.

XXIII. Peter Casey, President's brother-in-law's own brother, Postmaster at Vicksburg, Miss. Not as good a place as he would like after 1872.

XXIV. George Griffith, President's cousin's son, First Lieutenant Sixteenth Infantry.

XXV. Charles Bent, Whiteside, Illinois, Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue. Not a relation at all, but appointed by Useless S. in the belief that he was a man and a brother-in-law's cousin, and named Dent. As a second-class fraud Bent is entitled to belong to the family.

XXVI. William McKennan, father-in-law to the President's own cousin, U. S. Circuit Judge for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

XXVII. Columbus Delano, President's third cousin, Secretary of the Interior. Would be willing to be Secretary of the Treaury, since he can't be U. S. Senator from Ohio.

XXVIII. Frederick Dent Grant, President's son, Second Lieutent, Fourth Cavalry. Going out on the Pacific Railroad, but not yet gone.

XXIX. C. A. Ford, President's own cousin, Assessor of Internal Revenue at St. Louis. Expects to be Collector of the District in 1873.

XXX. Ulysses Grant White, cousin of Mrs. Grant, Second Lieutenant Fourth Cavalry. Wants to go to Europe, and will probably have no difficulty in getting permission.

XXXI. John J. Grant, a grand nephew of old Jessie, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Twelfth District of New York. Wouldn't mind being Collector.

XXXII. Isaac Lynde, father of the wife of the President's brother-in-law, Major in the United States Army.

XXXIII. Thomas Sharpe, cousin to the President's brother-in-law, First Lieutenant of Company F, First United States Infantry.

XXXIV. James S. Wadsworth, son of the sister of the mother of the President's wife. Was appointed Marshal of New York, but rejected by the Senate on account of his bad character. Would be willing to go before the Senate again after the next Presidential election, provided things came out all right.

XXXV. John S. Delano, son of the third cousin of the President, Chief Clerk to the Secretary of the Interior.

A CONTROVERSY that has sprung up between R. J. HINTON, the secretary of the National Republican Executive Committee, and the correspondent of the N. Y. *Evening Post*, leaves no doubt that the Republican committee, speaking for the party, has committed itself to the San Domingo purchase by the publication and circulation of Senator HARLAN'S San Domingo speech and the refusal to circulate the speeches in opposition to the purchase. The correspondent of the *Post* declares positively that Mr. HINTON told him the committee were circulating HARLAN'S speech, and that it was furnished gratuitously, and when HINTON was asked whether the committee would circulate Mr. SUMNER'S or Mr. SCHURZ'S speeches, if supplied gratuitously, the answer was quickly in the negative, and was followed by some very extremely harsh language towards Messrs. SUMNER and SCHURZ, the *Evening Post* for opposing San Domingo, and all Republicans who fail to sustain most fully Senator HARLAN'S speech

FOR THE POST

Washington Female Seminary.

In a late number of the *Gazette*, there appeared a communication signed "Le Roy," written by some one who attended the commencement exercises of the graduating class at the Female Seminary, on the 29th of June.

The writer spoke of the performances at the Town Hall, by the students of the College the day previous, seeming to think there was no comparison in point of merit, in composition, style, and all else, to those of the young ladies. Here he was correct; for this is universally conceded. Those at the Hall falling below those of years gone by, and those at the Seminary far surpassing many that have preceded them. After this, he makes a grand mistake, whether intentional or otherwise I cannot say. But, as a friend of the institution, I do not feel willing that the impression should go abroad that the great majority of the essays read on that occasion breathed sentiments of a strong minded or woman suffrage character. I have no copy of the paper, and cannot give the exact words of the correspondent, but this is the idea, and how any man who was present and heard those essays could have made so egregious an error, is incomprehensible.

It is unfair and unjust to make such statements, Unjust to the young ladies, *because untrue*. One remark more on this subject. One year ago on a similar occasion, at the same school, a reverend gentleman was selected to address the class. He had the bad taste to take advantage of the circumstance to give vent to his views on the equality and suffrage subject, much to the disgust of most of the audience. After he had resumed his seat, he was suitably rebuked by Major J. H. Ewing, who arose, with indignation stamped upon every feature, and said, in his emphatic way: "I cannot permit this assembly to disperse, without telling them, in behalf of the Board of Trustees and the teachers, that the address to which they have just listened is not endorsed by them, for no such doctrine is either held, taught or tolerated here," &c

The day was bright and pleasant. The school room was densely crowded, and many persons left without being able to gain admittance to the hall. The graduating class numbered ten, and in mere personal appearance made a nice display. All dressed in white organdie, looking sweetly and charmingly, and I heard one qualified to judge remark, "A very pretty set of girls altogether, and two or three as handsome ones as can be found in this or any other county."

The performances were of the highest order, and highly creditable to the class, giving evidence of refined and cultivated tastes, and of some rarely gifted intellects.

Before closing this article, we will take up the subjects according to the programme:

Salutatory—By Miss Irene Chaffin. A well written essay, read in a stately and deliberate manner. The first three-fourths of it very fine, but the last fourth spoiled by introducing, "without rhyme or reason," the miserably unpopular sentiments held by a canting, carping few. And this was the only composition that contained offensive ideas. One or two others made ironical allusions to the same, which could not be misunderstood.

The Clock of Human Life—By Miss Mary M. Rogers. This lady's voice was not of sufficent compass, hence her essay was not heard distinctly.

Passing Away—By Miss Laura R. Rose: Contained good thoughts.

Whither are We Drifting?—By Miss Sarah A. Montgomery. Well written and distinctly read.

Over Hills—By Miss Rebecca Braden, was very creditable.

Biographical Sketches—by Miss Annie M. Stockton. Nicely were the sketches drawn and presented to the audience. Something good said of each—much praise of some, and nothing bad of any.

Under the Gaslight—by Miss Miranda M. Hayes. Very pretty thoughts, well expressed and read with animation.

Every Day Lessons—by Miss Annie Y. Thompson. Displayed much thought; was clear in expression, and very distinctly and plainly read.

The Living Temple—by Miss Katie M. Hopkins. Beautiful and original in composition; gracefully and elegantly read. "Every sentence was a gem." It was admitted to be the finest essay read from the platform. And from the stillness that reigned during the reading, and from the boquets sent up to the young girl, none could doubt the impression made and left upon the audience.

Valedictory—By Miss M. Teressa Gracey. A plain, practical discourse, the theme not admitting of much that is new. Here again the voice was at fault.

We regret that we are unable to give a synopsis of the essays, so that those who were not present might form some idea of the style and sentiments of the same, but we went merely to see and hear, and not to report, or we should have taken notes. We only wish to see justice rendered to the school and its pupils.

Rev. J. R. Johnston, United Presbyterian minister of the place, who was the composition teacher of the class, was chosen by them to deliver the closing address, but on account of sudden indisposition, could not perform the duty.

After the awarding of diplomas by Mrs. Hanna, she stated that "according to a rule of the institution, the young lady having the highest standing in her classes during the last two years at school was entitled to the first honor and valedictory. Miss Hopkins has been with us only one year but her standing has been perfect during that time, and equal to that of Miss Gracey, who has been with us the required time, the first honor is therefore divided between them. Those next in standing are Misses Braden, Chaffin, Hayes and Montgomery, they therefore share the second honor.

She also stated that four of the class, Misses Gracey, Hopkins, Hayes and Thompson, had never had a fault mark.

Then followed some remarks by Drs. Brownson and Hayes, and the exercises were over, but the remembrance will last for many days to come, and we trust that the school may long enjoy its present prosperity and meet with the patronage its worthy principal so richly deserves.

JUSTICE.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, August 1.—The Prince of Wales presided at the banquet of the Agricultural Society, to-night. On presenting the toast to the Queen and Royal Family, His Royal Highness expressed a hope that the Queen would soon visit Ireland, and defended his brothers from the charge of uselessness. Prince Arthur responded to the toast. He protested against his losing interest in Ireland's welfare, which he declared was engraven on his heart, and predicted a prosperous future for the country.

Princess Louise, in reply to a petition from the Irish Amnesty Committee, said it would be impossible for her to interfere for the release of Fenian prisoners, and the question of pardon must be left to the Government.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WESTFIELD HORROR.

HOW THE DISASTER OCCURRED.

ADDITIONAL BODIES RECOVERED.

A Searching Investigation to be Made.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Coroners Keenan and Young visited the scene of the explosion last evening. Coroner Keenan will hold an investigation. He will not begin for a few days; perhaps not before next week. It is intended it shall be searching and thorough, and the opinion of several experts with reference to the condition of the boiler and the material of which it is made, and the amount of steam carried at the time will be obtained. The jury will composed of business men or practical merchants able to render an intelligent verdict according to the evidence, and place the blame for this appalling calamity where it properly belongs. The jury will view the bodies at the morgue and permits will then be given by Coroner Keenan for their removal by their relatives or undertakers. By order of the Coroner no permits for their removal were granted yesterday or last night.

How the Disaster Occurred.

No theory is offered by the officers of the company as to the cause of the disaster. The engineer of the Northfield says that when the Westfield steamed out from the island she had four cocks of water, and from the fact the fact that only a slight report accompanied the explosion, he thinks there could have been but a small head of steam on. Mr. Stevens, Secretary of the Staten Island Ferry Company, says that there was a government safety valve attached to the boiler. The Collector asserts positively that there could not have been more than two hundred and fifty persons on board the boat. The Westfield being an extra boat, and but few persons aware that it had been placed on the line, he holds that it was not possible for so many to have been on her, as though she had been on regular trips.

Statements of Survivors.

Mayor Carroll, of Syracuse, says: "I was standing on the main deck, leaning against the rail reading a newspaper, Mr. Eckel and Mr. Sherlock were standing beside me. Mr. Phillipson and Mr. Leir were sitting in the forward cabin; suddenly there was a terrific explosion the violence of which hurled me into the air and I fell into the hold among a confused mass of dead and dying men, women and children. I was nearly covered with debris, and was almost blinded by dust and dirt. Recovering in a moment I grouped my way through the darkness and clambered out without assistance. It seemed as though everything I took hold of was red hot. My hands were dreadfully burned. A jet of steam struck me on the forehead and some falling pieces of wood or iron burned my ankles as I was groping my way out. The scene was frightful, and the groans of the wounded appalling. With the explosion the air seemed rent with shrieks. I finally made my way through the debris, and as the cloud of dust cleared away I gained the deck and was assisted to the landing. There was no premonition, no sound of escaping steam, but while all were gaily chatting or looking about, the explosion took place with a heavy rumbling sound like the blasting of rocks. I saw people hurled hither and thither, and then all was darkness for a moment. I hope never to behold another such fearful scene.

Mr. Sherlock's statement. I was standing alongside of Mayor Carroll, smoking a cigar and watching the people, when I was suddenly hoisted into the air. It seemed to me that I never should come down, but I did, and fell headlong into the water, sinking I know not how many feet deep the splash into the water brought me to my senses, and being an excelent swimmer, I rose to the surface. My head came in contact with something hard, and believing that I had risen under the boat, I held my breath and struck out for the light. Reaching the surface, I was helped out of the water by the people on the wharf.

The Mayor and his associates, on making their way through the crowd were on to the Grand Central Hote, where their wounds were dressed by Dr. Fisher. When visited by the reporters last evening, they were comparatively comforable, and hope to be able to endure the journey home by to-morrow. Mayor Carroll was boulstered in a large arm-chair, with his hands enveloped in cloths, which were continually moistened by soothing hotids. Their associate, Alderman Bradly, was all attention, and doing all in his power to alleviate their suffering.

The Government Inspector Responsible.

If one-half of the reports are true, the Government Inspector should be indicted by a grand jury. Had his examination of the boiler been thorough, the disaster could not have happened. It seems that the engineer apprehended an explosion, for he says he looked at the patch on the cylinder last Thursday; and an examination of the cylinder which was blown out, shows that the iron had ben eaten out around the rivets until it was as thin as four sheets of letter paper.

Searching for the Victims.

Grappling for the dead bodies was kept up all night, and is still going on. Shortly after midnight warden Brennan reported that there were over forty dead bodies in Bellevue, and that there were about sixty who were most horribly scalded and bruised, many of whom will doubtless die. He said that over ten thousand persons had visited the hospital after dark, and that the whole force of surgeons and assistants were completely worn out. Late yesterday afternoon the Westfield was taken in tow by her sister vessel Northfield, and is to be taken to the foot of Eigth street for repairs. The character of the explosion was such as to tear away and entirely ruin one-half of the vessel. Nothing can be seen but one mass of iron, timber, hats, shoes, parasols, umbrellas, and pieces of torn clothing of every description. The windows and doors aft of the boat had been shattered and torn from their hinges, and the benches and settees laying in confusion.

The Losses.

The company estimate the damage of the vessel at $12,000; the principal loss being the wreck of the boiler. The boat was known as an extra one, and was only used on Sundays and holidays, or at hours when the tide of travel sets strongly to Staten Island; she was accustomed to make three trips on Sundays, starting at 11½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ and 7½ P. M., from Whitehall landing, coming between the regular boats which make hourly trips. She was about to start on her first trip, yesterday, and was two or three minutes behind her time when the boiler exploded. There were rom two hundred to two hundred and fifty passengers on board at the time, according to the statement of the officers, and the tickets taken. Most of the passengers were congregated almost directly over the boiler, on the southerly part of the boat, in order to catch the fresh breeze blowing from the south.

The Maimed and Scalded.

Thousands of people were congregated around Bellevue hospital this morning eager to hear something of friends supposed to be killed or injured by yesterday's explosion. A large force of police are engaged in preserving order amid the general rush and excitement of the occasion. Of the forty dead bodies brought to Bellevue hospital yesterday, twenty have already been removed by their friends for interment. Nine of the bodies still at the hospital have been recognized, and will be removed to-day, and in the morgue there are eleven victims of the explosion yet unrecognized. On one slab are the bodies of a woman and two children; on another slab those of a woman and child, and on another that of a woman. There are five bodies of men. Most of the bodies present a frightful appearance, for in addition to the fact that they are swollen and the features distorted by the water, they have in most cases been terribly scalded. Since an early hour this morning a regular file in and out of the morgue, either from curiosity to witness the awful spectacle of the unrecognized dead there, or with painful interest, trying and yet fearful of recognizing among the unknown victims the features of a relative or friend. There are about sixty injured victims of the explosion in one ward at Bellevue Hospital. The surgeons state that at least half of them are beyond recovery. About nine o'clock this morning the body of Matilda Nelson, aged seven years, who was killed by the explosion, was found in the water at the slip off Staten Ferry, and was removed to the station house.

Another Victim.

Deputy Sheriff Madden, of Brooklyn, who was among those scalded by the explosion yesterday, died this morning.

The members of the Syracuse delegation who were injured yesterday by the explosion on the Staten Island ferry boat Westfield, are all doing well.

Crowds of people have been congregated during the morning around the Centre street Hospital, where many of those injured by the explosion of the Westfield, yesterday, are lying. Public interest in regard to the full extent of the terrible disaster is on the increase, and the explosion is the theme of conversation among all classes of people.

The total number of deaths from the boat explosion yesterday is thus far fifty-seven. Following are the

Names of the Victims Identified

In addition to those previously reported:

Andrew Coyle, 57 Monroe street; Isaac W. Hayward, 78 Canal street; Monroe Friedland, 316 East Broadway; Sam Phillips, 130 East 46th street; Rachael Phillips, 225 East 40th street; Patrick Finley, 658 59th avenue; Matilda Nelson, 150 Sacket street; Eliza Ruder, 229 Madison street; Michael Finn, 530 Canal street; Lawrence McCornick, 94 Water street; Ellen Groom, Flatbush, Long Island; J. Rudolph Uhlman, 11 Douglas street, Brooklyn; Mrs. Rudolph Uhlman, 11 Douglass street, Brooklyn; Arthur Chiswiere, 246 Clinton street, Brooklyn; Wm. Scheffers, Clifton, S. I.; Mary McCall, 351 West Thirty-fifth street; Patrick Landers, 178 Ilara street, Brooklyn; Mary Friedhoff, 151 Thompson street; Emily E. Riedhoff, 151 Thompson street; John Beck, 316 Tenth avenue; George H. Horn, 8 Watt street; J. J. Jinks, 504 West Twenty-seventh street; Henry Sours, Myrtle street, Brooklyn; Louisa Ellsossor, 24 First avenue; Louis Nudhoff, Middagh street, Brooklyn; George L. Statts, Stapleton, L. I.; Amilia Tigh, 50 Lewis street; Mrs. Caroline Chandler, Clinton street Brooklyn; Lawrence McCormick, 94 Water street, Brooklyn; John W. Risley, Atlantic City, N. J.

Seventeen of the killed and twenty-four of the wounded were residents of Brooklyn.

Thos. P. Powers, Inspector of Boilers in Brooklyn, and Examining Engineer, inspected the boiler of the Westfield, to-day, and states that the explosion occurred from over pressure of steam, as there was no appearance of low water. On the contrary, there is every sign that there was plenty of water in the boiler.

E. R. Lowe, submarine diver, who recovered the body of Doc Simmons, at the Hamburg disaster, is looking for the bodies of the lost by the explosion.

Board of Supervising Inspectors Ordered to Investigate and Report.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The Secretary of the Treasury has called upon the Board of Supervising Inspectors of steamboats for a thorough investigation into the causes of the explosion of the boiler of the ferry-boat Westfield in New York on Friday afternoon together with a detailed account of her inspection by the Board. The Supervisors are instructed to make a rigid inquiry into every fact connected with the accident and report as soon as the investigation is concluded, whether her last inspection was such as is required by the inspectors under the law.

Additional Deaths.

NEW YORK, August 1.—Up to the hour of one o'clock this morning the victims of the recent explosion numbered seventy-two. A dozen of the wounded were not expected to live from one moment to another. All the bodies have been recognized but two. A chubby baby about nine months old awaits a claimant. It is not seriously injured. Over eighty of the wounded remain at Bellevue. Probably fifty-four more are scattered about in private houses in this city and Brooklyn. Up to a late hour last evening, the Battery grounds and all the neighboring streets were thronged with men, women and children

Surveying the Scene.

The arrival of the Staten Island boat, the sister boat of the Westfield, was watched with intense interest. She was loaded with passengers, who eagerly crowded to the side of the boat to catch a glimpse of the scene of the late catastrophe. The boats crossing to Hamilton Ferry were also crowded, and the sad faces of the passengers plainly evinced the anxiety of all.

NEW YORK, August 2.—There were few new developments yesterday in regard to the Westfield explosion, and the excitement has greatly subsided. There is however, considerable discussion in all parts of the city, concerning the disaster, and a great variety of opinions are expressed as to its cause, but the general feeling is to wait until the official investigation about to be made, shall bring forward all the facts, before forming a conclusion. There is no disposition to hastily condemn any one, but there is a general and earnest desire for all the facts and for justice.

Burying the Victims.

The sad and soleman ceremony of burial, the consigning of the dead to their last resting place was begun yesterday, and witnessed by many persons whose hearts were bowed down by grief.

Dredging for the Dead.

Although the grapplers and divers are yet engaged in searching the bed of the river for more bodies of the victims, no more have been found except the body of Bernard Smith, aged about thirty years, who was recovered this morning, and it is the opinion of the men engaged in the work that all the dead except the remains that have been washed away by the tide have been recovered.

Opening of the Official Investigation.

The official inquiry, under the direction of Addison Low, Supervisor of the New York Inspection District, into the condition of the boiler of the ferry-boat Westfield, commenced this morning, in the office of the United States Inspector of Steamboats, on Pine street. The Board of Inquiry consisted of Leonard A. Bole, Local Inspector of the District, and — Hill, of Boston. The latter was summoned to take the place of Matthews, one of the Inspectors, who is one of the witnesses. Captain Belknap, Inspector General was also present. Mr. Brown, Counsellor-at-law, attended for the owners of the boat at the opening inquiry. Low, addressing the Board, said they were to make the most searching inquiry into the late deplorable disaster. In order to have it properly done, and that there might be no room for the imputation of improper influence he had summoned Hill from Boston to assist Cole, and any one who looked into the matter must see that it was one of those things which might have been avoided. Great responsibility rested on somebody, and it was the duty of the inquiring inspectors to fix it, and he would give them every facility and assistance, and procure any witnesses they required.

Mr. Mathews, Government Inspector of Steam Boilers, was the first witness. He said he gave the certificate freely, and would have traveled on the Westfield last Monday. He did not try to lift the valve, because it was no use without steam pressure, but everything appeared free and clear. He tested the boiler at thirty-four pounds hydrostatic pressure, and the guage could indicate thirty-four pounds. The diameter of the boiler was ten feet, but he had no means of knowing its thickness, but should think it a quarter of an inch thick. He never knew of the safety valve not working unless arrested by the engineer. He had no conversation with the engineer as to his qualifications, and he was not required to. Even if the safety valve were opened, the steam might have got to a dangerous point, if generating it rapidly. The sheil showed no signs of weakness. There were two patches on the bottom over the seams. Witness served his apprenticeship as engineer to J. C. Laird. He was nine years in the naval service and was engineer on the Pacific coast.

Jacob Vanderbilt, President of the Staten Island Railroad Company, states that the Company had three boats. He considered the Westfield the best; she was built in 1862. Her engine was built by Allan & Co., and was the oldest and thought to be the best because made before the war, when better iron could be purchased; and he preferred the colored engineer, Robinson, to all the rest. The Westfield was to have been put into the dock that day, but for nothing about the boiler, but for cleaning the flues and so on. The pilot stood just over the boiler, and the captain at the other end of the boat when the explosion occurred. He has no idea of the cause.

The inquiry has been adjourned. The engineer will be examined to-morrow.

Another Investigation—The Explosion Caused by a Flaw in the Inner Casing of the Boiler.

Wm. Vanderbilt, Government Inspector, to-day made an official inspection of the boiler of the Westfield. He found that the material of the boiler was good, and that the iron was of the requisite thickness, but discovered a serious break in the inner casing, which evidently existed long before the explosion. The outer edge of the fragment was much brighter than the inner, and from this fact he has come to the conclusion that the inner casing was broken either when the boiler was made, nine years ago, or gave way subsequently when subjected to a severe test. He expresses the positive opinion that the boiler has for a long time been held together simply by the thin outside plating, and said he was surprised that it had not exploded before.

He added: "This flaw could not have been noticed by any Inspector as the outside of the boiler was covered with felt and the inside afforded no indications of decay." He also said that the flaw could not have been detected by sounding the boiler.

Additional Deaths.

August Gravell of this city, and Irish Abbot of Brooklyn, died at Bellevue Hospital this morning from injuries by the explosion. Eliza Reasemer, who died last night, was doing well until a number of thoughtless friends who had gained admittance, informed her of the death of her husband. Upon hearing the startling news she gave a loud scream, raised herself up in the bed and fell back dead.

RAVAGES OF THE REDS.

Raids of the Cowardly Piegans on Passing Trains and White Settlements—Their Intention to "Clean out the Whites this Winter"—Other Tribes on the Warpath.

ST. LOUIS, July 2.—A letter from Fort Benton to the Montana *Herald* dated July 18th says: An express from Cow Island under charge of a man named Courtney, was attacked by Piegan Indians on July 14th and robbed of all its valuables. What could not be carried off was burned.

A few days previous they sacked a Post fifty miles below Fort Benton, and tore down the stockade to raft themselves across the river. They have stolen every horse at Comp Cook, and shot a man named Cenix. Every place on the river between Benton and Cow Island has been pillaged and destroyed. Their main camp now is across the line, on British territory, from which they make incursions on our settlements. They declare an intention to clear the whites out this winter.

The Sioux are raiding the Crows, and last week the Crows killed sixteen Sioux on the upper Judith river.

The Gros Ventres have moved up the Marias river. The Crows, Nez Perces and Ventres say the Sioux will conquer their country this winter, and hence they are anxious to make peace with the Blackfeet and neighboring tribes for their own safety.

POLITICAL.

Democratic Nominations.

CINCINNATI, August 2.—Judge W. Gilmore and Henderson Elliott were nominated to-day at Dayton for Judges of Common Pleas for the Second Judicial District by the Democratic Convention.

Gubernatorial Canvass in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 2.—The Gubernatorial canvass in this city is waxing warm. Meetings are held by the two parties every night. The Cincinnati Southern Railroad is a prominent item in the discussions here. General Harlan takes ground for the road and the bill known as the McKee bill. Hon. Isaac Caldwell and other Democratic speakers of this city take decided ground against the Cincinnati Railroad bill.

Gov. Hoffman Thanked.

NEWPORT, R. I., August 1.—Gov. Hoffman, of New York, has acknowledged, with thanks, the letter from Louis W. Clarke, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, thanking him in behalf of the Democracy of New Hampshire, for protecting the Orangemen's parade.

THE OLD WORLD.

ENGLAND.

Opening of the Peabody Tenement Row—Prince Arthur—The Alabama Commissioner.

LONDON, August 1.—The block of dwellings built from the fund donated to the London poor by George Peabody, was formally opened to-day. It is situated at the lower end of the Black Friars road, and has been named Peabody Square. The houses offer accommodations for three hundred and twenty tenants, and have all been taken at rents varying from half a crown a week, for one room, to five shillings for three.

Prince Arthur will shortly be created Duke of Connaught.

The Aldermen of London are considering the subject of the journey of Russell Guerney, Recorder of the city, to the United States in the capacity of Commissioner under the Treaty of Washington.

Alabama Commissioner Guerney.

LONDON, August 1.—The Aldermen met at Guildhall to-day and unanimously acquiesced in the request made by the Home Secretary that they would grant Recorder Guerney six months' leave of absence. The Deputy Recorder was appointed to serve as Recorder for that period. The Board in taking this action, paid a hearty compliment to Guerney for the great ability with which he has discharged the duties of his office.

Disorderly Demonstration at Trafalga Square.

LONDON, July 31.—The meeting at Trafalgar Squre to protest against the proposed allowance to Prince Arthur, was held to-night. Five thousand people were present. The speakers addressed the masses at different points and much excitement was manifested. The entire police reserve was called out and seized a Communist flag carried by one of the clubs. There was a most boisterous demonstration. Some fighting is reported and arrests have been made. The meeting adjourned in disorder and the crowds were dispersed by the police.

[Special to N. Y. World.]

Immense Outpouring of the Masses.

LONDON, August 3.—The Government to-day prohibited a meeting at Trafalgar Square, to protest against granting an annuity to Prince Arthur, and massed a force of police and soldiery there to prevent the assemblage. Alarmed at the threatening aspect of the populace, the force was withdrawn, and an immense meeting was held without molestation, and violent revolutionary sentiments were expressed.

FRANCE.

Popularity of President Thiers—Embassies Suppressed.

PARIS, August 1.—Several deputies of the assembly have received urgent communications from large numbers of their constituents, expressive of a desire that they cast their votes for a prolongation of the term of office of M. Thiers, as chief of the executive power.

The French Legations at Dresden, Darmstadt, Hamburg, and Weimar have been suppressed.

The Vincennes Explosion Accidental.

PARIS, August 1.—The *Official Journal* to-day announces as the result of the rigid inquiry into the explosion of the Government powder works, at Vincennes, that it is fully proved that the cause of the event was purely accidental.

Jules Favre Returns to Legal Practice.

PARIS, August 1.—The Communist prisoners were notified yesterday that their cases would come up for trial, but no date was fixed.

Jules Favre appeared to-day in his barrister's robes at the Palace of Justice. He intends to resume active practice at the bar.

Favre's Resignation Accepted—Army Increase—Trial of Communists—Result of Elections—German Occupation.

PARIS, July 31.—The acceptance of the resignation of Favre as Minister of Foreign Affairs has been confirmed.

Thiers is consulting with General Issy with a view to increasing the army.

The number of Communists awaiting trial is thirty-two thousand. In order to render possible the disposition of so great a number of cases, a bill has been introduced in the Assembly increasing the number of Judges, and removing all restrictions from the Judges who have at any time committed themselves against the Versailles government.

The result of the first and supplementary elections for members of the municipal Council of Paris has been declared. The Council is composed of thirty-eight Conservatives, seven moderate Republicans, twenty-seven Republicans and ten ultras.

President Thiers, replying to a delegation from the occupied provinces, intimated that in six weeks the occupation by German troops would be limited to Champagne and Lorraine.

PERSIA.

The Famine not so Frightful as Reported.

LONDON, July 31.—The Persian Minister denies explicitly the reports which have been received recently of the ravages committed by the famine, plague and cholera in Persia. He says there is undoubtedly a lamentable scarcity of food among the poorer classes and that they are fed at the expense of the Government in cemeteries because there is in them alone sufficient room to accommodate the great crowds of people who appeal to the authorities for sustenance. Order is preserved in the cemeteries by the police, and from this tact has arised the story that force has been employed for the prevention of disinterment of the dead for use as food. The Misister expresses the opinion that all the horrible statements emanating from his country are the work of commercial agents.

ASIATIC CHOLERA.

Fears that the Dreadful Scourge is Surging Westward.

LONDON August 1.—There is a growing uneasiness in the public mind over the fact that cholera has raged for two years in Russia as a terrible scourge. It has not yet found the frontier, and a close watch has been instituted to prevent its progress. Apprehension exists, where it not having advanced upon Germany the usual way it has approached heretofore, it may now come by way of sea, and the Government has prescribed regulations to be enforced from all ships from Baltic ports. There have been recently some cases at Hull, which is on the route of emigrants from North Germany to America.

One Case in England.

LONDON, August 1.—But one case of cholera has yet been reported in England at Hull. The sanitary authorities have taken such steps as will, it is hoped, entirely localize the disease.

Several Cases in Southern France.

PARIS, August 1.—The cholera has appeared in the south of France. Measures have been adopted to prevent, if possible, the spread of the disease.

FRANCE.

Thiers Threatens to Resign—Politics in the Assembly.

VERSAILLES, August 2. — President Thiers yesterday threatened to place his resignation of the Government in the hands of the Assembly, in consequence of the defeat of the decentralization bill. It is thought to-day that the matter will not be made a Cabinet question.

PARIS, August 2.—The *Siecle* announces that the members of the Republican Left have rejected the proposition for a fusion with the Extremists.

The assemblage of the courts-martial has been postponed until the 8th inst.

A letter from Lyons says there is no demand for foreign labor in that city or vicinity.

Favre's Successor—A Communist's Sentence—French Prisoners in Germany.

PARIS, August 2.—It is rumored that M. Dereumucat is to be appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs.

M. Roux, one of the leaders of the abortive Communist insurrection in Marseilles has been condemned to death.

The only French prisoners now remaining in Germany are four officers and eight hundred privates in the hospitals, and ten officers and seventy privates imprisoned for various offenses.

Algerian Insurrection Spreading—Power of Thiers to be Prolonged—Orleans Princes.

PARIS, August 2.—Advices from Algeria are alarming. The Insurgents are burning forests and committing horrible atrocities. The natives of the Province of Orin have joined in the insurrection.

The Deputies of the Left Centre in caucus, have resolved to vote for a prolongation of Thiers' powers and for changing his title from Chief of Executive Power to President.

It is reported that the Orleans Princes will take their seals in the Assembly after recess.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, August 1, 1871.

Following is the National Debt Statement for the month of July:

Debt bearing coin interest	$1,883,751,650	
Interest	29,397,767	
Debt bearing currency interest	44,978,600	
Interest	252,802	
Matured debt	1,916,142	
Interest	312,426	
Debt bearing no interest	414,647,813	
Unclaimed interest	11,202	
Total debt		$2,345,285,605
Total interest	29,054,280	
Coin in Treasury	83,742,709	
Currency in Treasury	8,168,316	
Debt less cash in Treasury		$2,283,328,857
Decrease during July	8,701,976	
Decrease since March 1st, 1871	37,379,988	
Decrease since March 1st, 1869	242,134,401	
Pacific Railroad bonds, outstanding amount		$ 64,618,832
Of which accrued interest is not yet paid		6,323,094
Interest paid by the United States amounts to		12,692,475
Of which has been repaid by transportation mails		3,663,865
Total amount of bonds purchased, cancelled and destroyed		217,192,350
Which cost in currency		243,998,807
Matured bonds have also been cancelled and destroyed to amount		6,973,000

OHIO NEWS.

THE drouth is abating in central Ohio.

GEN. MORGAN is stumping Northern Ohio.

THE Salineville *New Era* has changed its publication day to Wednesday.

ADAM FLETCHER an old and highly respected citizen of Zanesville committed suicide a few days ago by hanging.

MRS. PETER MATTIMORE, of Toledo, lighted a fire with kerosene Saturday evening, and was buried on Monday.

AN old family Bible is in the possession of Mrs. George Buchman, four miles north of Loudonville. It was printed in Germany in the year 1678.

THE Paulding *Plain Dealer* has the following item: "We have been informed that Mr. Asa Smith's wife, of Crane township, some weeks since, gave birth to three babies, two girls and one boy, all of which are still living doing well."

THERE will be a camp meeting held on the old camping ground, six miles north of Bucyrus, O., by the Evangelical Association, commencing August 16th, and continuing over one week under the supervision of C. M. Rhineholt, P. E.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THE L. C. & S. C. R. R. from Tyrone to Lewisburg is to be a narrow-guage road—three feet six inches wide.

ON Saturday night, the 15th inst., a fire occurred in Bellefonte, Penna., destroying property to the amount of $80,000 or $90,000. It was the work of an incendiary.

THE Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company have purchased, through Charles Parrish, Esq., the Lance coal works and the Dodson shaft, at Plymouth.

W. M. LINDSAY, of Warren, and W. H. Short, of Youngsville, are the present candidates for nomination on the Republican ticket for members of Assembly from Warren county.

A DEAF and dumb girl, ten years old, daughter of Mrs. Eliza Crounce, of Purdix Station, Dauphin county, mysteriously disappeared on Sunday night, and the general impression is that she was kidnapped.

ON Friday of last week an old citizen of Summit Hill, named Valentine Rickert, aged about seventy years, while at work at Plane No 1, was knocked down by a coal train and run over and killed. The engineer of the train was one of his sons, but was entirely blameless of his father's death. He saw his father fall, and reversed his engine, but not in time to save him.

THE Clearfield Republican relates the following high way robbery: Two men named Lytle and De Witt, hoop-pole men, were lodged in prison on Saturday, charged with robbing George Wilson, of Bradford township, a few days previous. It appears that Mr. Wilson and his son had been to Philipsburg during the day, where he drew about a hundred dollars for some bark which he had sold, and took the 8 o'clock train for his home near Woodland, where he and his son left the cars after dark, and started for home. When but a short distance from the station they were overtaken by two men, who knocked Mr. Wilson down. The boy had the money and started to run but was overhauled by the highwaymen, and the money taken from him.

MEDICAL.

ADDRESS

TO THE

NERVOUS & DEBILITATED,

Whose sufferings have been protracted from hidden causes, and whose cases require prompt treatment to render existence desirable: If you are suffering, or have suffered, from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver, or urinary organs, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes, thick, milky or flocky, or is it ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling on this subject? Do feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses, are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health. You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart.

How many men, from the effects of excesses, have brought about that State of weakness in Sexual Organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—Idiocy, Insanity, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have used remedies for all but the right one.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility and all diseases of the Sexual Organs, whether existing in Male or Female from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and health and happiness, and that of posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S

Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla

The Great Blood Purifier and Beautifier of the Complexion.

HELMBOLD'S

Extract Sarsaparilla

WILL RADICALLY EXTERMINATE FROM THE SYSTEM SCROFULA, SYPHILIS FEVER SORES, ULCERS, SORE EYES, SORE LEGS, SORE MOUTH, SORE HEAD, BRONCHITIS, SKIN DISEASES, SALT RHEUM, CANKERS, RUNNINGS FROM THE EAR, WHITE SWELLINGS, TUMORS, CANCEROUS AFFECTIONS, NODES, RICKETS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, NIGHT SWEATS, RASH, TETTER, HUMORS OF ALL KINDS, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA, AND ALL DISEASES THAT HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED IN THE SYSTEM FOR YEARS.

Being prepared expressly for the above complaints, its Blood-Purifying properties are greater than any other preparation of Sarsaparilla. It gives the complexion a clear healthy color, and restores the patient to a state of health and purity. For purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual, known remedy for the cure of Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Erysipelas, and all Scaly Eruptions of the Skin, and Beautifying the Complexion.

HELMBOLD'S

Catawba Grape Pills,

The Most Reliable Purgative and Cathartic Known—Superseding Salts, Magnesia, etc.,

In Sick or Nervous Headache, Jaundice, Indigestion, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Liver Complaints, General Debility, etc. No nausea, no griping pains, but mild, pleasant, and safe in operation.

THE CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS

Are purely vegetable, being composed of

CATAWBA GRAPE JUICE

AND

FLUID EXTRACT RHUBARB.

Beware of those cheap patent pills, carelessly prepared by inexperienced persons—vended in wooden boxes—most of which contain either calomel, mercury or other deleterious drugs.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS, established upward of twenty years, prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD

Practical and Analytical Chemist, Crystal Palace Pharmacy, 594 Broadway, New York, and 104 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

MORTUARY STATISTICS.

Startling Figures and Sanitary Contrasts

Comparison of the Mortuary Reports of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh—Startling Results—Pittsburgh Mortality Nearly Double that of the Quaker City.

We presedt below a condensed contrasted report of the sanitary condition of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia as exhibited in the last mortuary report of both cities. Both reports are certified to by the Board of Health of both cities. It will be seen that these figures indicate anything but a healthy condition of things in this city at the present time. Pittsburgh has heretofore enjoyed the reputation, and leservingly, of having been one of the healthiest cities of the Union. It will be seen by the appended reports that the death rate is nearly double in Pittsburgh to what it is in Philadelphia.

Take for example the item of small pox. The number of deaths in Philadelphia the past week from this disease was *one*; in this city it was *eleven*. When we consider the enormous disproportion of our population to Philadelphia, these figures are not calculated to make us feel "mutually happy."

MORTUARY TABLES.

PITTSBURGH, July 25, 1871:

Weekly report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Accident by drowning	3		
Apoplexy of the lungs	1		
Cancer of the stomach	1		
Cholera infantum	8		
Consumption	4		
Convulsions	4		
Diarrhœa	2		
Disease of the heart	2		
Dropsy of the brain	1		
Dysentery	4		
Typhoid fever	4		
Hemorrhage	1		
Hemorrhage from bowels	1		
Inflammation from bowels	3		
Inflammation of brain	4		
Inflammation of brain and mening's	2		
Inflammation of lungs	1		
Inflammation of perltoneum	2		
Inanition	1		
Marasmus	3		
Measles	3		
Old age	1		
Small-pox	11		
Unknown	1		
Whooping cough	2		
Still births	3		

Of the above there were—

Under 1 year	23	From 30 to 40	1
From 1 to 2	15	From 40 to 50	3
From 2 to 5	6	From 50 to 60	5
From 5 to 10	3	From 60 to 70	1
From 10 to 15	2	From 70 to 80	1
From 15 to 20	4	From 80 to 90	0
From 20 to 30	5	From 90 to 100	1

Males, 44; females, 25; white, 68; colored, 1. Total, 69.

By order of the Board of Health,
J. GUY McCANDLESS,
Health Physician.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22, 1871.

Deaths and Interments in the City of Philadelphia from the 15th to the 22d of July, 1871.

Causes of Death.	*Under 1 year.*	*Over 1 year.*	*Causes of Death.*	*Under 1 year.*	*Over 1 year.*
Abscess	2		Erysipelas		1
Apoplexy	1		Fever, Gastric		1
Burns and Scalds	1		" Intermittant	1	
Cancer	1	1	" Puerperal		
" Pancreas	1		" Scarlet		3
" Uterus	1		" Typhoid	4	2
Casualties	5	2	Hemorrhage		1
Congestion, Brain	1	10	Hooping Cough		3
" Lungs	2	1	Inflamation Brain	1	8
Coup-de-Soleil	2		" Bronchi	1	1
Cholera Infantum		98	" Heart		1
" Morbus	3		" Kidneys	2	
Cerebro-SpinalMe-ningitis		1	" Lungs	2	5
Childbed	2		" Perltoneum	1	
Consumpt'n Lungs	29	5	" S. & Bowels	1	6
Concussion, Brain		1	" Uterus		
Convulsions	1	24	Inanition		
Cyanosis		1	Intussusception		
Cirrhosis of Liver	2		Jaundice	1	
Cramps		1	Marasmus		25
Debility		16	Measles		2
Diptheria		3	Necrosis		1
Diarrhea	4	8	Old Age	11	
Dropsy	6		Palsy		3
" Brain			Pyemia		1
" Heart	1		Softening of Brain	3	
" Ovaries	1		Small-Pox	1	
Disease of Brain	1	3	Still-Born		22
" Heart	7	3	Syphilis	1	
" Stomach	1		Tebes Mesenterica	1	
" Spine		1	Teething	2	
" Kidneys	1		Tetanus	1	
Drowned	4	4	Ulceration, Stom'h		
Dysentery	1	1	Unknown	3	1
Epilepsy	2	1		132	289
Total					421

Twenty-seventh ward includes deaths in the Alms House.

Males, 224; females, 197; boys, 132; girls, 127.

The number of deaths compared with corresponding week of 1870 and with last week, was as follows:

Week ending July 23, 1870, was 384.
Week ending July 15, 1871, was 429.

By order of the Board of Health.
GEO. E. CHAMBERS, Registrar.

These figures have the merit of being unimpeachable and decidedly unpleasant. Pittsburgh, with a population of 86,000, shows a weekly mortality of 69. Philadelphia, with a population of nearly 900,000, exhibits a weekly mortality of 421. If the health of our city was as it ought to be, equal to Philadelphia, the proportion of deaths would be in proportion to the population, as follows:

Population Philadelphia, 900,000; population Pittsburgh, 86,000; Philadelphia mortuary, 421.

The fourth term of the proportion would then be thirty-eight as the death rate of Pittsburgh, but instead of thirty-eight the actual mortality is sixty-nine, nearly double that figure, showing our death rate here to be nearly double that of Philadelphia. This is a simple question which everybody can solve for himself. There is no use of mincing matters or choosing soft adjectives, but we feel constrained to say that these figures reveal a condition of things we were not prepared to anticipate. There is no geting over the fact that there is an unusually large amount of sickness in this city at present, that our weekly mortality is unpleasantly large, and increasing, and that the city authorities are not alive to the importance of employing prompt *preventive* measures for the staying the further progress of small pox, which in some miasmatic quarters is fast losing its sporadic, and assuming an epidemic form.

It is hardly necessary to point out the "plague spots" in the city and vicinity. The dirty streets and alleys in this city, the South Side, and Allegheny are standing invitations to all kinds of disease, and the special camping grounds of the small pox. Yet what have the authorities, or sanitary committees done toward lessening the evil? Little or nothing. We could name fifty such places if necessary but *cui bono?* It were better that something were done and done *quickly*.

MR. JOHN COYLE, well-known in Pittsburgh, was killed at Oil City on Wednesday last. It appears that while he was at work cleaning out an old well on Sage Run, about half a mile from the city, he was caught in the bull-wheel rope and carried around, his head striking against the derrick floor at each revolution of the wheel. His skull was terribly fractured, and death must almost have been instantaneous. Mr. Coyle was originally from Freeport, Armstrong county, and was one of the earliest settlers at Oil City. He was an esteemed citizen, a good father and an excellent Democrat. He leaves a wife and six children who have the sympathies of his many friends and acquaintances.

Hazard & Caswell's,
Cod Liver Oil is the best.

The Ex-Commissioners.

The friends of Ex-Commissioners Neely and McGee commenced yesterday to circulate petitions, on which they are getting a great number of names, including many well-known citizens, to be forwarded to Gov. Geary, asking for their pardon. As the signers represent both political parties, who think that the ends of justice have been served in the punishment already inflicted, it can in no way be looked upon as a party move. Following is the petition:

To His Excellency, John W. Geary, Governor of Pennsylvania:

The memorial of the undersigned citizens of Allegheny county respectfully represents:

That at the late June sessions of the Criminal Court of this county, Jonathan Neely and Willian H. McGee, late Commissioners of said county, were indicted for and plead guilty to having received money from sundry applicants for license to sell liquors in said county.

That afterwards, to wit: On the tenth day of June said Neely and McGee were sentenced three months imprisonment and $500 00 fine, on each one of four counts contained in each of said indictments, and have since been, and still are, confined in the work-house of said county.

Your memorialists would further represent that in their judgment the evil complained of has been effectually cured by the arrest, indictment of said offenders.

That the said Neely and McGee are in delicate health, and suffering serious injury from their close confinement.

That said Neely and McGee have heretofore borne the characters of good, peaceable and law-abiding citizens, and both have families who feel accutely their incarceration in a public work-house.

That the law has been fully vindicated and the purpose of public justice attained, by the publicity, exposure and imprisonment of said offenders

We would, therefore, pray that Executive clemency be extended, by the full pardon and restoration to their families, of the said Jonathan Neely and William H. McGee.

Pittsburgh, July 25, 1871.

STARTLING SUICIDE.

A Young Lady Hangs Herself in Her Bedroom at the Union Depot Hotel—Cause, a Mystery.

On Saturday morning, about ten o'clock, a young lady, aged about thirty years, stopped at the Union Depot Hotel and registered herself as "Mrs. Clark, Huntingdon, Pa." After paying for the room she departed, and returned again about two o'clock, registered again, and asked to be assigned to a good room. About four o'clock she deposited $365 with the night clerk of the Hotel. Next morning the chambermaid went to the room, knocked at the door, and received no response. She went back about half-past seven o'clock last evening and was unable to effect an entrance to the room. The clerk then sent Mr. Borland runner of the hotel to attend to the matter. Mr. B., secured a step-ladder and looking in through the transom over the door saw the woman apparently standing by the head of the bed. On closer inspection she was found to be suspended by the neck to the bed post. He immediately gave the alarm, and sent for the Coroner and Dr. Umbstatter. She was still living when discovered but though everything was done to restore the unfortunate woman, she died within a few minutes. The cornor and physician arrived promptly. A jury was empanelled and a *post mortem* held. The jury refurned a verdict of "death by suicide." The fatal act seems to have been done with great deliberation, as the cord was adjusted with great care, and the victim had to lift her feet from the floor in order to throw the full weight of her body on the cord, and thus make sure of strangulation. The unfortunate lady had no baggage, and left no papers which could unravel the mystery which hangs around the case. She had in her possession an elegant gold watch and chain, with a handsome cornelian cross appended. She had also in her possession a large gold breast pin, and a belt with a gold buckle, gold ear rings, and a magnificent diamond finger ring, two pawn tickets on Le Roy, one for $30, and the other for $385, and a printed prayer, which leads to the belief that the unfortunate woman was a Catholic. The body was turned over to Mr. Aiken, and the poor unfortunate, who was probably the victim of some gay deceiver, has gone to that home whence no traveler returns.

THE ANTI-CORRUPTION PARTY.

The Movement Taking Shape—The Platform Free Lager and Opposition to Rings.

The new mevement here, known as the German anti-corruption party, has now taken a definite shape and is energetically organizing for the purpose of carrying out the object of this "new departure." It is unnecessary to recapitulate in detail at present their platform, as we have published it in full at the time of the inception of the movement. The leaders in the movement are of the opinion that the time has come to look out for themselves, and protect their own interests.

They publish for general distribution a number of the points wherein they think their liberty is curtailed, and express a determination to have the rottenness exuded from the city laws and customs so far as it works to their discomfort. Every influence will, it is said, be brought to bear by them to consummate the ends sought, and they declare boldly that "to influence the elections, at first the local elections, by supporting honest candidates, no matter whatever party they may belong to" will be part of the tactics adopted. Perfect freedom of conscience in regard to trade is one of the articles they subscribe to.

Their platform, in short, is Free Lager, and opposition to all "rings," which are considered as so many thieving combinations, held together by the "cohesive power of plunder." They extend an invitation to all who are in favor of their platform, to lend a helping hand to the movement.

They are said to be efficiently organized, and intend to vote for no man for office who refuses to come up squarely to their standard of "reform."

MINER'S STRIKE.

Trouble Among the Workmen at Connellsville.

Last week nearly all the miners in the vicinity of Connellsville "struck" and the trouble culminated on Saturday by the arrest of a number of the strikers, on account of their violent hostility to the new hands which were employed.

The strike was for higher wages, and they have organized a Miner's Union, similer to those in operation in the anthracite coal region. Everything had been conducted quietly until Saturday night, when an attempt was made to assasinate a miner who refused to join the organization, and continued at his work contrary to the mandate of the Union. A party visited the works of the Connellsville gas coal company, at Wheeler's near Connelsville, last night, knocked at the door of the miner who does not belong to the Union and would not join the strike. He would not come to the door, as his life had been threatened. The cowardly assassin or assassins fired through his bedroom window, where he and his family were sleeping, the ball passing over the bed on which he and his wife were lying.

A number of the party were arrested and will in due time discover that not only the illegality, but the impolicy of coupling violence, intimidation, and assassination with striking.

THE PARK CONCERT.

Large Attendance—Swans and Swains—Everybody Pleased but the Allegheny Councilmen.

The musical concert in the Park on Saturday evening was a decided success. Long before the hour announced for the concert to commence, hundreds of ladies and gentlemen, on foot and in vehicles of various kinds, thronged the avenues leading to the Park. Even on Fifth avenue it could be observed that some unusual attraction was drawing the people out, as young couples by the dozen could be seen moving in the direction of Allegheny, and their appearance and manners showed that they were not the class of people who generally crowd that thoroughfare at that hour on Saturday evening.

For one hundred and fifty feet on all sides of the music stand the crowd was very dense, while people were promenading the walks, reclining on the grass and occupying all the available seats, enjoying the enchanting strains of the Great Western Band. A great many improved the occasion to witness the swans, who appeared quite in their element, swimming over the lakelet. The swans are a new feature, recently imported from Hamburg by Mr. Paul Hugus Hacke, who presented them to the Park Commissioners.

The thanks of the community are due to those who projected the entertainment.

NEW RAILWAY TO THE LAKES.

A Competing Line to Chicago—Organization Effected—Wm. O. Hughart Elected President of the New Company.

Our readers will remember the prediction made in President Garrett's speech made at the big banquet, that they intended to build another railroad from Pittsburgh to the Lakes, and that the B. & P. R. R., would subscribe $5,000,000 to the new project. On Saturday at a meeting in this city, the organization of the new railroad was effected. The road will be known as the "Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago Railroad." The new line proposed is to be the western extension of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, and so its importance can hardly be over estimated. That the organizers of the enterprise are in earnest and "mean business" is shown by the fact that Mr. William O. Hughart has been chosen President of the new Company. The history of the Connellsville Railroad under his Presidency, is a sufficient guarantee of the thorough able and conscientious manner in which the affairs of the new road will be conducted. The enterprise, we understand, will be pushed as rapidly as possible.

The share capital for the construction is provided in the proportion of $2,000,000 by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company $3,000,000 through local subscriptions along the route. Further funds for the completion of the road will be raised through mortgage bonds. The new line will be a positive rival for Chicago business with the two lines controlled by the Pennsylvania company from Pittsburgh to Chicago, the one via Fort Wayne, 468 miles, and the other via Columbus, 507 miles.

At present the new line would invite traffic chiefly to Baltimore. But, in reference to New York, it will not be overlooked that in the event, not regarded doubtful, of the acquisition by the Pennsylvania company of the New Jersey United Companies' roads, an active and ambitious railroad interest, already well organized and strong, will be left to compete with the Pennsylvania company for business from Pittsburgh to Baltimore.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Victim Supposed to Have Been Struck by Lightning.

Coroner West yesterday morning received a notification to come to Dixmont, Kilbuck township, to hold an inquest on the remains of a young man named Charles Miller, who came to a sudden death the previous evening.

The storm in that vicinity on Thursday evening was very severe. The rain being very heavy, accompanied by hail, high wind, and a great deal of thunder and lightning. Before the storm had become very severe, young Miller left the house of his employer, Mr. Snyder, about a mile and quarter back from Dixmont to go a little way into the woods to feed some pigs that were there.

The storm reached its height and he did not return and the members of the household supposed that he had taken shelter somewhere, and was waiting for the tempest to abate. The storm passed, however and still he did not return. Those in the house became uneasy and search was instituted, and he was found lying on the ground, quite dead, some little distance from where he had fed the pigs. About thirty feet from where he lay, a large tree had been shattered, by lightning. The supposition is that the unfortunate youth had been standing under that tree, and was killed by the same bolt that shattered it, being thrown by the violence of the shock to where he was found. Of course this is only speculation, but it is confidently believed that he was struck by lightning, as when found his body had already become partially purple.

Severe Accident.

On Saturday morning as Mr. A. D. Hartley, of Allegheny, was driving to Wilkinsburg with his wife, he met with an accident which came within an ace of killing him. The horse had hurt his fetlock so badly as to require care, and Mr. Hartley arriving at Wilkinsburg got out of the buggy to bathe the wound. He had hardly commenced the operation until the animal kicked him on the head, and when he was lying down struck him on the arm. He was knocked senseless for some time, and was afterward removed to Dr. Herron's office; in Allegheny, where his wounds were properly cared for.

Pimples Removed.
and the Skin made smooth by using *Juniper* Tar Soap. Manufactured by Caswell Hazard & Co., New York

THE DIVORCE COURT.

Relieving Those Who Have Grown Weary of Their Bonds.

Saturday was a field day for the divorce business at the Court House.

The first was brought by the husband of Annie Littell, who sues for divorce on the ground of desertion. The husband, whose name is Frank W. Littell, in his affidavit, alleges that he was married to his present wife on the 5th of November, 1868; "that she had wilfully deserted him for upwards of two and a half years."

Another unfortunate named Andrew Peterson desired to have the bonds matrimonial severed. The alleged ground for the severance asked is adultery.

The last case was that of Annie Cracksby, who wants a divorce from Richard Morrow. The parties were married on the 11th of April, 1866, and it is alleged that almost ever since then the husband has deserted her.

Subpoenas were issued in all the above cases, ordering the defendants to appear and answer at the September term of court.

The above are a mournful comment on the text, "What God has joined, &c."

BOATING.

The Tub Race on Saturday—The Four Oared Race.

The tub race on Saturday between Jones and McGrath was a very amusing affair, and is to be repeated shortly "with variations."

The course was between the two bridges. The match was well contested, the winner reaching the suspension bridge some eight or ten yards in advance of his competitor. The swimmers were accompanied in the race by some thirty or forty skiffs and flats.

David Lewis was chosen as refferee in the contest. The tubs were of the ordinary kind used for washing clothes, but in order to balance them they were set in sorts of flats. The mode of propelling was by a paddle, some five or six feet long, made very wide at each end. The men started at about a quarter of seven oclock. It was really amusing to watch them in their novel mode of propelling their equally novel crafts. McGrath took the lead at the start and kept it over the course. It wss well contested, however, and McGrath won by about a dozen feet.

At the close of the contest a scrub race took place between a number of parties in the six foot flats, which raced last Saturday, Messrs. Patton, Gardner, Brooks, Means and others went in the race. Patton won, reaching the Hand street bridge some distance ahead of his rivals.

The race on Saturday afternoon on the upper Monongahela course, between the four-oared crews of the Max Moorhead and Sheridan boat clubs, attracted a large crowd, nearly two thousand persons being perched along the shores. The race was for a purse of two hundred dollars, and the distance three miles. The Moorhead crew took the lead from the start and maintained it over the entire course, winning easily. The time of the Moorhead was 22:17, and the Sheridan 23:31¼. The Moorhead crew rowed in a new Spanish cedar of the English model, while the Sheridan had to go in a pine cedar.

Coulter and Kaye have arrived in New York and are putting themselves in trim for the great international contest.

The McKee club has its four oared crew in training in anticipation of attending the Saratoga regatta.

The Columbia boat club have negotiated with Walters, Balch & Co., of New York, for a single scull shell, to weigh twenty-eight pounds.

HIP FRACTURED.

A Thirty Foot Fall in the Dark.

On Saturday morning about two o'clock, the watchman at Telegraph station on the, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, found a man lying in the water at the end of the culvert over Lowry's Run. He called assistance, and the man was taken up and removed into the station building. He was found alive, but insensible, and was manifestly very severely injured Dr. Courtney was summoned, and found that the injured man had suffered a dislocating of one of his hips and one of his shoulders. The dislocations were reduced, and everything possible done for his relief. It was subsequently ascertained that the man's name was Pollard, living near Perrysville. He left Allegheny on Friday evening on the Leetsdale accommodation train to go to Neville station. He fell asleep, however, and passed the station, going as far as Dixmont. There he left the train and started to walk back to Neville. At Fleming, in the darkness, he fell over the culvert, a distance of thirty feet, receiving the injuries mentioned. It was wonderful that he was not killed outright. Fortunately he fell into shallow water and so made the additional wonderful escape from drowning. He suffered greatly during the night, after the fall, and next morning. He was removed to his home on Saturday afternoon.

SEE SAWING ON TIME.

Something New Under the Sun.

In the window of the jewelry establishment of Messrs. Meyran & Siedle, may be seen a curiously contrived piece of mechanism attached to a clock and representing a "see saw" which rises and falls every second, and is regulated by the pendulum of the clock. On one end of the beam is a full uniformed and helmeted Prussian soldier with his gun and bayonet levate for a "charge." At the other end of a beam is a somewhat old figure with a red umbrella under his arm, and which looks a good deal more like a old fashioned clock pedler of the last generation than a Frenchmen whom it evidently intended to represent. The incessant tilt of the beam represents the Frenchman on the jump, continually, while the mail clad Brandenburger is sharp after him with the trusty needle gun. The contrivance is very ingenious and shows to what perfection toy makers in the Bowery have carried their business.

Crushed by Machinery.

On Saturday morning about eleven o'clock a man named Thomas Broderick met with a severe accident at McNish & Butler's iron foundry, Twentieth ward. He was engaged at work on a platform connected with the works, adjusting a piece of machinery, when the platform gave way and fell, Broderick falling with it, and the heavy weight of the machinery falling upon him, seriously injuring him about the face and body. He was taken to his residence on Penn street, and Dr. Heiber called, who examined and dressed his injuries. It is feared that he received internal injuries.

TO CURE a Cough, Cold or Sore Throat, use Brown's Bronchial Troches.

All Women are Not Beautiful.
But all may have a pretty complexion and a soft skin by the use of Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Instead of a face covered with coarse Pimples, Sunburns, Mothpoeches, &c., she may possess a pearl-like complexion, the envy of her sex and the admiration of the the other. Its effects are wonderful. Nothing so transforms a rustic girl into a city belle as this Balm. It imparts a youthful bloom to the countenance, and really makes a lady of 25 appear but 18. In connection with the Balm, use Lyon's Celebrated Katharion, the oldest, the best and the most popular hair dressing in the world. It causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, and prevents it from falling off and turning gray. jy15:4tW

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and celebrated druggists, Rushton & Co. of New York, and will be found superior to all others, quicker to act, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive cubeb taste. Also Rubton's (E. V.) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell them. no16:d&w.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continus to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 20 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

DR. J. S. HAWLEY'S
PEPSIN PREPARATION.
A full assortment of Dr. J. S. Hawley's Celebrated Pepsin Preparation, received at Jos. Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

COLGATE'S CASHMERE BOQUET SOAP.
A very fine article for the toilet, for sale at Joseph Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

Try the American Champagne Wine.
Try the American Champagne Wine.
Try the American Champagne Wine.
Sold at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond. m22.

AMERICAN CHAMPAGNE WINE.—I am this day in receipt of 50 cases of the most celebrated AMERICAN CHAMPAGNE WINE, manufactured by the St. Louis Wine Company. This wine is really a very superior article, perfectly pure, free from adulteration, and in flavor much finer than the imported article Also 50 cases of
"SCUPPENNONY WINE."
Manufactured in South Carolina. This is a remarkably fine flavored wine, and is especially recommended for invalids. Those wishing pure and good wines, at moderate prices should give these a trial.

JOB MOSES'
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS.
These invaluable Pills are unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. They moderate all excesses and remove all obstructions, from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES
They are particularly suited. They will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity; and although very powerful, contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart Hysterics and Whites, they will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The circulars around each package give full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for them, sealed from observation.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
It is the fate of every truly valuable medicine to be COUNTERFEITED. *Job Moses' Sir James Clarke's Female Pills are extensively* COUNTERFEITED. *The genuine have the name of "Job Moses" on each package. All others are worthless. Dishonest Druggists endeavor to sell the counterfeits to make greater profits.*

N. B.—In all cases where the GENUINE cannot be obtained, One Dollar enclosed to the Sole Proprietor, JOB MOSES, 16 Cortlandt street, New York, will insure a bottle of the *genuine*, containing Fifty Pills, by return mail, *securely sealed* from any knowledge of its contents. july17:mw&f.

APPLICATION FOR BANK CHARTER.—Public notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of this Commonwealth for a charter of incorporation by the association now known as the Arsenal Bank. The proposed name and style thereof is the same as herein stated; the amount of capital to be fixed at $50,000, with the privilege of increasing to $200,000, and the location to be in the Seventeenth ward, city of Pittsburgh. The bank to have the right to deal in, and to buy and sell notes, bonds and mortgages, and all other securities and stocks, and to loan money thereon. jy15:6mW

NOTICE—AN APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature for a charter for the South Side Savings Bank, East Birmingham. Capital, $200,000: with the privilage of extending to $300,000. jun24:6mw

DOCTOR TAYLOR'S OFFICE,
Corner of Ross stand Fifth ave, (near the Court House,) Pittsburgh, Pa.
Dr. Taylor continues his treatment of all Chronic Diseases with the greatest success.
Diseases of the Lungs and Air Passages, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervousness, and all disease peculiar to Females permanently cured.
Having had an experience in the successful treatment of thousands of cases, he warrants a cure.
He rejects all agents that produce disease, such as Calomel, Arsenic, Lead, Antimonia, and substitutes Nature's medicine, the extracts of medicinal plants
Those failing to get relief are invited to call. All consultations free. jy 29:1yw

DR. WHITTIER
Is a regular graduate of medicine, as diploma at his office will show. His opportunities in hospital and private practice are unsurpassed in this or any other city. Back files of our city papers prove that he has been located here longer by years than any other so advertising. The establishment, library, laboratory and appointments are unrivalled in the East, unsurpassed anywhere. Age, with experience, can be relied upon, and the doctor can refer to many physicians of this and other cities, and many reputable residents. In past success and present position he stands without a competitor. His practice embraces all venerial diseases, and the resultent effects of inefficient or defective treatment, also that numerous class of cases resulting from early indiscretions, indulgences, excesses, etc., etc., in married or single. Patients see the doctor in person privately. Communications confidential. No mercury used. Cures guaranteed. A friendly talk will cost nothing. Office central, yet retired—No. 35 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays 9 to 11 a. m. Sealed pamphlet for two stamps

MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD,
Who may marry, who not, why. Send 25 cents. Full symptoms Chronic Diseases, 100 pages, securely sealed. Ignorance kills more than war and pestilence combined. Address DR. WHITTIER, 206 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. mar4:1yd&w.

TO LET—FRUIT FARM AND NURSERY—For a term of years, situated in a good locality, within 4 miles of the city line and 1 mile of Railroad Station: Dwelling, Greenhouse, and all necessary buildings, in good repair, stocked with the best of fruits, trees, plants and vines. Possession given at any time. Good references required. Address—
JAMES RALSTON,
jy8-6tw White Ash, Allegheny county, Pa.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE contains in every number one complete prize story valued at $100. Forty pages of other matter. Yearly $1. Sold by news dealers at 10 cents per copy. Splendid premiums. $500 cash to be awarded to prize clubs. Specimen copy free Address S. S. WOOD, Newburg, New York. c15:1y

WANTED.—AGENTS, $20 PER DAY to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the UNDERFEED, makes the "LOCK STITCH" (alike on both sides,) and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine in the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. sep16:1w-E.

A CARD
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
Ross street, Pittsburgh, July 6th 1871.—This is to certify that I suffered terribly from Headache, Dyspepsia, pains in the stomach, palpitation of the heart, nervous and weakly spells, for more than five years. I had taken so much medicine from different physicians, with no benefit, that I had given up all hopes of ever recovering. I called on a lady friend, and, suffering excruciating pains at the time; she persuaded me to take a dose of her medicine, which I did and to my astonishment I found immediate relief from it. This medicine she had from Dr. GRIFFITH, 165 Fifth avenue opposite Court House, known as Vegetable Relief. I procured a bottle at once, price $1 50, by express $2 00. I followed the directions, and, thanks to God and the Doctor, I can now eat free from pains, and I am getting hearty as ever. I can confidently recommend this to all similarly afflicted, as I consider it to be the means of saving my life.
(Signed) CATHERINE DAVIS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE ANDERSON SASH BALANCE,
Supercedes Weights and Boxes.
IS A PERFECTLY EVEN BALANCE AT ALL POINTS, IS NEAT, SIMPLE, DURABLE AND CHEAP. CAN BE PLACED IN ANY WINDOW AT ANY TIME. IS NOISELESS AND OBEYS THE SLIGHTEST TOUCH. IS EASILY APPLIED AND WILL NOT GET OUT OF ORDER. In ordering state the exact LENGTH and WEIGHT of the sash for which the BALANCES are wanted.

Anderson Balance Man'fg. Co.,
Twenty-Ninth and Railroad Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Can be seen at No. 70 Smithfield street.

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.
DISEASES OF THE SCALP
Produce Gray Hair and Baldness.
THE USE OF
HALL'S VEGETABLE
SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER
Will restore to its natural color and promote its growth.
Our Treatise on the Hair sent free by mail.
R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors. For sale by all druggists.
B. L. Fahnestock & Co.,
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
mar27:eod:eow:w6mos Pittsburgh, Pa.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS.
Are superior overall other Reed Instruments, in **Quickness of Articulation, Roundness, Purity and Volume of Tone.**
These are accomplished by the peculiar voicing of the Reeds:
THE PATENT HARMONIC ATTACHMENT, an octave coupler, which nearly doubles the power.
THE PATENT MANUAL SUB-BASS, an octave of independent Reeds, played with the ordinary keys; a substitute for Pedal Bass. This improvement is covered by two patents.
THE PATENT KNEE-SWELL, whereby the player has complete control over the Instrument obtaining a perfect **Crescendo** or **Diminuendo**, more beautiful than the Automatic Swell, or any other before used.
THE PATENT ORGAN BELLOWS greatly enhances the power and quality of the tone, without increasing the size of the case.
THE PATENT VOX HUMANA TREMOLO, a wonderful imitation of the sympathetic sweetness of the human voice. Language is inadequate to give a full description of this great invention. It is unlike any other Tremolo ever before invented, and is to be found only in the "ESTEY ORGAN," with three Pedals.
THE PATENT VOX JUBILANTE is a new and beautiful stop, peculiar to the ESTEY ORGAN. The character of the tone is marked and wonderfully effective, giving a style of music hitherto unattained in Instruments of this class.
These improvements belong exclusively to the ESTEY ORGANS whatever interested parties may say to the contrary, and the public are cautioned against inferior Instruments offered in the market as equal to the ESTEY ORGAN, as the Patents, which make the ESTEY COTTAGE ORGAN superior to every Instrument of the kind in the country, are under control of manufacturers and all infringers are liable to the penalties of the law.
BARR & SNAKE.
12 Sixth street, Pittsburgh, General Agents
jy29:1td&w

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
For Purifying the Blood.

A medicine that cure is a real public blessing AYER'S SARSAPARILLA makes positive cure of a series of complaints which are always afflicting and too often fatal. It purifies the blood, purges out the lurking humors in the system which undermine health and settle into troublesome disorders. Eruptions of the skin are the appearance on the surface of humors that should be expelled from the blood. Internal derangements are he determination of these same humors to some internal organ, or organs, whose action they derange and whose substance they disease and destroy. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA expels these humors from the blood. When they are gone, the disorders they produce disappear, such as ulceration of the liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Eruptions and Eruptive diseases of the Skin, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotche, Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald head, Ringworm, Ulcers and Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhœa arising from internal ulceration, and uterine disease, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, and General Debility. With their departure Health returns.
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists
Sold by druggists everywhere.
B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
PITTSBURGH,
WHOLESALE AGENTS.

DR. A. G. WALTER,
NOS. 66 AND 68 SIXTH AVENUE
PITTSBURGH,
Has devoted himself for thirty-five years to the SURGICAL PRACTICE of his profession, and mainly to its CONSERVATIVE PART, the saving and restoration of INJURED LIMBS, and to the treatment of diseases and injuries of the bones and joints, (white swelling) hip disease, fractures and dislocations, &c.) DEFORMITIES of the human frame have claimed his especial attention, such as club or reeled feet, contracted and stiff joints, palsied limbs, curvatures of the spine and strabismus or squinting—in the restoration of which his success has been unrivaled. jan11:1yw
Office hours from 2 to 4 o'clock, p.m.

THE BEST AND CHOICEST
Smoking Tobacco
IS MANUFACTURED AT
FACTORY NO. 1
3d District of Maryland.
SEE THAT EVERY PACKAGE YOU BUY BEARS THAT INSCRIPTION.
de24-1yw

AVOID QUACKS.
A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. TUTTLE,
de24:tf 78 Nassau street, New York City

AGENTS! READ THIS!
We will pay agents a salary of $20 per week and expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Addres M. WAGNER & CO., Marshal, Mich. feb15-6mw

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—Letters of Administration have been this day granted to A. P. Lewis, Executor of the last will and testament of Margaret Lewis, late of North Fayette township, deceased; and all persons indebted to said decedent will please make immediate payment and all persons having claims against the said decedent will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement to
A. P. LEWIS.
July 20, 1871. jy 20w

Horrible Explosion!

A SCENE BEYOND DESCRIPTION.

FERRY BOAT BOILER BLOWN UP!

VESSEL CROWDED WITH HUMAN BEINGS.

Hurricane Deck Shivered to Atoms.

NEW YORK, July 30.—7:30 P. M.—The Staten Island ferry boat Westfield, while at the slip at Whitehall and crowded with passengers, exploded her boiler at 1:20. The concussion was terrific, shattering the forward part of the boat and killing and scalding a great number of people. The hurricane deck was carried overboard and fell over a large number of persons in the water, who were drowned. The scene is beyond description. Men were struck dumb at their loss of wives and little ones, and women distracted at having lost their husbands and children, while little children were crying for their parents who are lost.

The front of the boiler suddenly blew out lodging in the bow thirty feet distant. The forward part of the boat, upper cabin and all was instantly shivered and split into a thousand pieces.

As an eye witness expressed it: "The forward part of the boat was lifted fifty feet into the air, the smoke stack fell and then everything was buried in the hold. Passengers, chairs, stools, horses, benches and life preservers dropped into the hold, at the boiler which poured out a deadly volume, many persons was blown over board and father and mother had children blown from their arms into the water. In an instant it was alive with men, women and children struggling for life. The after part of the boat which had escaped the force of the explosion would have been safe for the uninjured, but they panic stricken, leaped overboard, without regard of the consequences.

Captain Ulwan of the New street police hearing the explosion was promptly on hand. The fire alarm was sounded, Dr. Shine was at the scene within ten minutes well provided with medicines and bandages. Cool and collected he saved several lives by his prudence. Within twenty minutes Inspector Johnson was on the ground directing the efforts of the police and keeping back the crowd. Many persons were drowned. The harbor police boat came to the rescue and a gentleman who was in a row boat near by saved several lives. The firemen also went to the rescue and right bravely they did work.

The debris in the fore part of the hold was first removed. The cries of the poor half boiled victims were heart rending. Stimulants were given them as they struggled beneath the beams and the oil poured upon their burns as fast. As fast as the wounded recovered they were borne to the deck.

Another ferry boat was moored along side, where they were tenderly cared for by Dr. Shine. Within twenty minutes ambulances from the Centre street hospital were at the wharf. The scalded victims were placed in ambulances and driven to the hospital at full speed. Private carriages and express wagons were also brought into requisition. The insurance patrol wagon bore several loads of mangled beings to the hospital. Some died on the way, others delirious with pain. One ambulance was filled with children whose eyes were closed, and whose whole faces were swelled beyond all recognition. Their feet and legs were cooked and their tender muscles laid bare.

By four o'clock over seventy wounded had been recovered in the Centre street hospital. Five of them died within an hour. The scenes here were heart rending. Twelve dead bodies were recovered from the boat. Four have since been found in the water and five, died, making so far as known twenty-one persons killed nearly outright. Many of those in the water clung to the pieces till they were rescued, but others sank before aid could reach them. At least thirty-five persons must have been killed and drowned. This is the lowest estimate. The wounded will reach one hunded. Many of them were placed in carriages and driven to their homes. The drug stores in the neighborhood were filled with them.

Among the injured was Sheriff Madden of Brooklyn, who was driven to a house. Over fifteen thousand persons gathered at the Battery within an hour after the explosion.

John Mayer, pilot, was blown from the forward pilot house twenty feet into the air falling on a boat and escaping without a scratch.

John Freeland was captain and H. Robbinson engineer. The latter is a colored man, and the indignation of passengers against him is tremendous, though his friends claim that he is not to blame. The boiler was inspected by J. H. Mathias, U. S. Boiler Inspector, on the 15th of June, and pronounced safe.

Robinson, the engineer, makes the following statement:

"I live in Stapleton; am about forty-five years of age; have been engineer for twenty years; have been employed by the company for sixteen years; I got a certificate and passed examination; I did not bring my certificate to the company, for the company did not require one on this ferry; I had entire charge of the Westfield boat; it is half an hour boat; runs on sundays between regular trips; was on the boat when the explosion took place; I had just come off the deck; I was there at fifteen minutes after one; I went down into the fire room; one of the engineers, Patrick Fennegan was in the room; I said to Patrick, how is the water; and he replied, all right; at this time I approached the boiler and tried the third cock; I found that the water touched the third cock; the boiler has only three cocks; I then went up to the engine room and passing the door went in; I found the boiler carried twenty-seven pounds of steam; I then went on deck; two minutes after, I went again on the boat and into the pilot house; the captain was in there at the time; just as I was going down stairs into the engine room the explosion occurred; from where I stood I know I could not get through the door, so I opened the trap door; as I did so I saw the fireman, Robert Crosson, coming up the trap; the boiler was in use nine years; it was considered a good one; I cannot say what caused the explosion; the boiler had a patch on the cylinder; the part where the explosion occurred the boiler was overhauled last winter; in fact the boilers of both the Westfield and Northfield; I examined the patch last Thursday; it seemed to be in a very good condition; I went on duty at twelve o'clock at noon; I relieved the engineer, Robert Brown."

Robinson appeared perfectly sober, all rumors to the contrary. He gave a statement of the affair in a cool and collected manner.

The excitement in all the lower wards of the city of Brooklyn and Staten Island is intense, and the streets are thronged with anxious crowds.

One of the two firemen on board the boat, named Robert Crossoney, in the fire-room at the time of the explosion, says, that fifteen minutes before the accident he was near the cylinder; then went to one of the cabins for a drink of water and then entered the fire-room. While here he he heard a hissing noise proceeding from the rear of the boiler ,and went to see what was the cause. He had gone but about half way the length of the boiler when he found the steam so dense he could go no further. He turned to come back when he was struck in the face by a flying splinter and knocked down. He made his way to the deck as fast as possible. This hissing noise which he heard must have been the starting of the plate of the patching of the boiler and the first premonition of impending disaster.

A cursory examination of the boiler as it rested in the bottom of the boat revealed the fact that the explosion occurred at the rear, and that a piece about four feet long and two feet wide was torn out of the packet, and that it was thrown a distance of about one hundred feet on to the dock at the barge office. Another and larger portion of the boiler was thrown forward into the bow of the boat.

Another victim of the accident Antonio Meccay Partner, of Garibaldi, in the candle factory at Clifton, Staten Island. The poor fellow was shockingly bruised, and can't move without suffering the greatest agony. He was borne to his residence by his friends, when his physicians pronounced that his injuries would undoubtedly prove fatal. Meccay sacrificed all his wealth in the Garibaldi movement, in succoring the poor Italian immigrants who came to this country. He was Garibaldi's most intimate friend and adviser. He was a man of great ingenuity and has secured seventeen different patents for improvements in candle-making machinery, and had elaborated a system of speaking-tube telegraphy by which he proposed to enable the antipode nations to converse together. Signor Meccay leaves a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

Midnight—The total number of killed at this hour is thirty-one, and only Professor M. Chenicorn of Brooklyn, John J. Beck, 302, Tenth avenue; J. J. Johnson, 805 Fulton street, Brooklyn; Matilda Moffatt, 454 Ninth avenue; Nellie Groome; Louise S. and G. L. Lasses, 71 First avenue, have been identified. Of the unknown dead in the hospital and station houses awaiting identification, twelve are men, six women and six boys and girls, generally under twelve years. The number of severely wounded whose names and residences have been ascertained is about seventy, and a number of those less seriously injured were removed and cared for by friends. None of the officers or employees of the Westfield are thus far reported among the sufferers.

Following is a full list of the wounded cared for by the public authorities.

Nancy Tuck, nine years of age, of New Jersey; Charles Oudes, nine years of age, of New Jersey; John Groom and wife, Flatbush; Louisa Zetner, 245 First avenue; N. Higgins, 21 Fourth street, Brooklyn; Anna Cohill, delirious; Jane O'Neill, 34 Cherry street—she had three children aged four, seven and ten years, who are missing; Annie Freedorf, 159 Thompson street; Everett Lacey, 56 Broadway; Charles W. Cependorf, No. 261 West Sixteenth street; Augustus Green, Broome near Orchard street; Andrew Coyle, 51 Monroe street; Frederick Smith, 33 Courtlandt street; Samuel Phillips, West Forty-fifth street; Sarah Phillips, 130 West Forty-fifth street; Sarah Phillips, 150 First street; Abbie Phillips, 224 East Fourth street; Patrick Finnigan, Staten Island; John T. Roberts, 227 Henry street; George L. Stortz, (colored), Staten Island; John Wasser, Peekskill; Billings Delineus, Four h street, N. Y. Charles L. Leger, 246 First avenue; Mary McCool and child, 557 West Thirty-fifth street; Eliza Reeder, 329 Madison street; Mamon Zenterf, 151 Thompson street; Mary Cheney, 246 Clinton street, Brooklyn; Arthur Cherlviche, 246 Clinton street; Randolph Ulman, Douglas street; Jane Ulman, Douglas street, Brooklyn; Mary Barker, 121 Washington street; James Dayley, 158 Water street; James D. Clark, 161 West Twenty-sixth street; Ralph Coler, Andrew Nesbitt, 4 Vandam street; J. Brier, 11 Elm street; Jessie M. Gooil and child, 581 West Thirty-fifth street; Matilda Higgins, 216 Fourth street, Brooklyn; Jno. Brown, 110 Spencer street, Brooklyn; Pat. Manly, 21 Brown street, Brooklyn; W. Regan, 131 East Thirteenth street; Jno. O'Conner and B. Warren, Brooklyn; Henry Storms, 634 Fifth street, New York; John O'Malley, 37 Jay street, Brooklyn; Thos. Moffatt, 454 Ninth avenue; his wife is among the dead; Alex. Dalton, 10 Monroe street; M. Calkin and Mary Murphy, Desbross street; Angela Greene, Grand street, Jersey City; Johanna Genshorne, Grand street, Jersey City; Mary Phillips, 14 Pearl street, New York; Alex. Thornton, 15 Monroe street; Margaret McCann, Christopher street, badly scalded about the face; Hannah Brown and Anna Fox, both residing at 58 Atlantic street, Brooklyn, scalded on head; Henry Fisher, 16 years, 196 Wooster street, severely scalded on right leg; H. W. Wilson, merchant from Louisville; severely scalded on both hands; taken to St. Nicholas Hotel.

1:30 A. M.—In Bellevue Hospital at twelve o'clock there were twenty-four bodies in coffins and ten on slabs, all presenting the appearance of having been frightfully scalded, large patches of skin being torn off in many places.

Since nine o'clock there died in the hospital, Fanny Rondolf, of Sixth avenue; Margaret Coraline ——; a child of two years, frightfully burned; Christopher Houch and wife; —— Ullman; S. P. Phillips; a baby; three unknown men and one unknown woman, and Matthew Mahoney and John Gerretty, both of Brooklyn.

The surgeons at the different hospitals say the majority of those in their charge will die.

An immense crowd, estimed at fifteen thousand persons, congregated around Bellevue and a like crowd around the Park hospital. The most reliable returns of the causalties by the disaster give a total of fifty killed and about one hundred and twenty wounded.

GREELEY IN THE SHADE.

LONG BRANCH, July 29.—President Grant and family will remain here at his cottage during the remainder of the season, and on leaving here will proceed to Washington.

The President has abandoned his trip to the West and California, he having been advised by Generals Phil Sheridan, Sherman and many others that it is now too late in the season for a satisfactory visit through the West, the crops having all been gathered and the country being in a dangerous condition. He has accordingly concluded to postpone his trip until the latter part of the spring of 1872.

THE OLD WORLD.

PERSIA.

Continued Spread of the Famine.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Special cable dispatches add but little to the information received of the dreadful famine in Persia. The drouth last year in the central and southern provinces, and the consequent partial failure of the crops, caused great destitution and misery all winter. At the same time the taxes were increased on the people of Laristan, which brought on famine, causing numbers of people to leave their homes, and a consequent decrease of taxes to the Government. The new Government promised to raise not only the usual sum, but still more, and this oppression drove the rest of the country people from their homes, and thronged the cities, which pay no taxes. The failure of the crops in Laristan was rendered more disastrous because the other provinces, which mostly raise opium, cotton and silk, depended on it for their grain. The results in Ispahan, Yezd, Kirman and Shiraz were terrible by the end of the winter. Before the new crop the cities were crowded. The wheat at Kirman rose nine times its usual price, and starvation began. Yezd raises opium, and as the people could buy no grain, they ate grass and roots. In Khorassana the people sold their children to Turcomans to save their lives, and in other provinces the people ate their children, having eaten all their domestic animals and even the vermin. In Ispahan men were caught digging up corpses to feed their starving families with, and the pestilence in consequence has committed fearful ravages. One-half of Persia is said to be depopulated.

FRANCE.

The Future King—Expatriation of Communists.

PARIS, July 29.—The French Government has given qualified assent to the Posten scheme for the emigration of the Communist prisoners to Arizona. It divides the prisoners into three classes. First, the violent prisoners and those guilty of crime, who are sentenced to hard labor for life. Second, the dangerous prisoners, who are to be sent to the penal colony; and to the third a general amnesty is granted, on condition of their voluntary emigration. The last are permitted to go to Arizona, the Government giving them transportation, agricultural and mining tools, tents, arms and subsistence for six months.

A letter is published from Count de Paris in which he expresses his belief that Count de Chambord is the future king of France.

The court at Lyons has confirmed the judgment of the Marseilles court martial, of the insurgents tried by that body.

Gambetta and the Monarchists, and the Army.

PARIS, July 26.—Gambetta haslaid before President Thiers a proposition for the re-organization of the army and civil service. The army plans are supposed to have come from Generals Faidherbe and Chanzy, in conjunction with the Duc D'Aumale, and the Prince de Joinville. President Thiers and Marshal MacMahon approve of the plans submitted.

Some surprise is expressed at the co-operation of the Royal Princeswith Gambetta and Thiers.

Americans visiting Europe must bring passports, especially naturalized citizens, as the latter cannot get them here without showing the proper papers.

Who Will be King?

LONDON, July 29.—The French Ambassidor, Duc de Broglie, gives a special dinner this evening to the Count de Paris. Royal honors will be done to the Prince on the occasion apparently by order.

Thiers as Chief Executive—Income Tax.

PARIS, July 29.—It is expected that the prolongation of Thiers' powers as chief of the executive will be voted by the Assembly next week.

The majority of the Assembly are reported to be in favor of the imposition of a tax on incomes.

ENGLAND.

The Prince of Wales—The Chinese Mission.

LONDON, July 29.—The preparations for the journey of the Prince of Wales are completed, and on a scale of magnificence rarely equalled. The review of the troops will be held by the Prince in the Phœnix Park, Dublin, on Friday next. The Lord Mayor of Dublin gives a grand ball in honor of the Prince, for which he has issued 2,200 invitations.

It is announced that the resignation of Sir Rutherford Alcock, British Ambassador to China, has been received and accepted by the government, and that he is to be succeeded by Mr. T. F. Wade, First Secretary of Legation.

SPAIN.

"Down With Rebellion in Cuba."

MADRID, July 30.—The change in the Spanish Cabinet will work no change in the administration of affairs in Cuba. The President of the Ministry, Senor Zorilla, in presenting the new Ministerial programme to the Cortes stated that there would be no departure from the colonial policy. Marshal Serrano's late government declared that the Spanish Government cannot help sustaining the contest with the rebellion, while a single rebel cries, "Down with Spain. Our property, our blood, all we have and all we are, will we send to defend the integrity of the Spanish Dominion.

DR. DOLLINGER.

Triumph of the Anti-Infallibilists.

MUNICH, July 29.—Dr. Dollinger has been elected rector of the University of Munich. Fifty-four professors voted in his favor and six against him.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

The Washington Treaty.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Canada is in a ferment over the proposed ratification of the Treaty of Washington by the Dominion. The anti-Ministerial press opposes the treaty vehemently, and Sir John McDonald is soundly abused, and yet according to a special from an evidently well-informed correspondent, indications are favorable for a prompt ratification of the treaty.

Annexation.

Some of the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick papers talk strongly in favor of an nexation to the United States. The St. Johns *Globe* is of the opinion "that two representatives from New Brunswick in the Senate at Washington would be of far more importance to us than the members we have in the body at Ottawa."

A PRECIOUS GEM.

Interesting Suit Involving Possession of a Supposed Diamond Alleged to be Worth $800,000.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—A Jacksonville, Illinois, correspondent of the *Democrat* says: A suit involving probably nearly a million dollars, was commenced to-day in the Morgan county Circuit Court by Rebecca W. Vail, Wm. H. Carson, Nancy Rae, Mary Baker and eight others against Kitty Flynn, Thomas M. Carson, Thos. Rae and fourteen others.

The bill alleges that on a day, too remote to be mentioned with certainty, but about one hundred years ago, one A. M. Rae, of the State of Virginia, became by discovery, possessed of a certain precious stone, remarkable for its hardness and brilliancy, and so far as it has been tested, its characteristics are those of a diamond of the first water; that this stone is one and a half inches in diameter one way and something greater the other way, and is of eight hundred thousand dollars value, and that this stone is now in possession of Thos. M. Carson, of Jacksonville.

Plaintiffs asked that defendants be compelled to bring this gem into Cotrt, and a reciver be appointed by the Court to sell it and distribute the proceeds among the heirs.

The value of this stone has been but recently ascertainee, although it has been in the possession of Wm. Rae and heirs for over a century.

NEGRO RIOT.

How the Amendments Appreciate their Privileges.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 30.—A riot occurred at Goldsboro, N. C., to-day. About five thousand negroes arrived there from Newbern and the lower counties on an excursion train chartered by the Republican Executive State Committee, to attend a mass meeting at which Congressmen Thos. ex-Senator Abbott, Manus, Erwin and R. C. Badger were to be speakers. There were very few white people in town. Many of the negroes were intoxicated when they arrived. The police arested one turbulent negro and while on their way to the guard house with their prisoner, the negroes rallied and rescued him. The prisoner was captured and taken by the police to the Exchange Hotel. About one thousand negroes, with clubs and pistols, rallied at the hotel and attempted another rescue. The negroes then commenced stoning the police who returned the assault. Three or more whites were hurt, one of the negroes and a policeman killed and two wounded.

A committee of the citizens, appointed by Mayor Robinson, waited upon the Republican leader and Mr. Stanley, President of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, and requested that the trains and negroes be taken away. To this, Stanley replied, that he would not carry them away until he was ready.

POLITICAL.

"Was Ist Des Deutcher Vaterland?" Of Course! Why Not?

WASHINGTON, July 29.—A meeting of German citizens was held last night for the purpose of forming a German-American Society, which shall in all essential particulars agree with the programme laid down by the Germans in the New York Association, not to be formed simply for the purpose of promoting political interests and to protect the Germans throughout the country, but to diffuse German social characteristics and intelligence.

A Democratic Nut.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 29.—The Boone county *Record* (Democratic) hoists the following ticket:

President—W. S. HANCOCK.
Vice President—B. GRATZ BROWN.

Sunday Repeal.

CINCINNATI, July 30.—Eight clergymen, representing the Presbyterian Methodist, Episcopal, Lutheran, Christian and Universalist churches, spoke to-day on the repeal of the Sunday laws. Much interest is felt in the anti-repeal mass moeting for to-morrow night. A number of prominent laymen are announced for speeches.

Senator Carl Schurz.

CHICAGO, July 30.—At the solicitation of a large number of prominent citizens, Senator Carl Schurz has consented to address the Germans of Chicago on the evening of August 12th, on the prominent political questions of the day.

Calling a Convention.

CINCINNATI, July 29.—The Republican Executive Committee to-day determined on holding a County Convention on September 7th.

PHILLIPINE ISLAND.

Wonderful Phenomena—The Ground Quakes and Disappears and a Volcano in Full Vigor is Substituted.

NEW YORK, July 24.—A special London dispatch says: The earthquake in the Phillipine Islands on May 1st, affected in a terrible manner, the small islands of Camiguin, five miles from Misanus. For some months previously, especially in March, there was a succession of violent shocks, which opened extensive crevices in the earth. Finally, on May 1st, the level plane near the village of Catawarin began gradually to subside, until the tops of houses became level with the surface of the earth. This remarkable phenomenon attracted a large number of people, when suddenly, some terrific shocks were felt, and before the thundering vibrations had died away, the whole level plane fell in, engulphing one hundred and fifty persons. The plane became a crater of a volcano 1,500 feet wide, and from it smoke, ashes and stones were thrown in the air. A pause till dark succeeded, when there was another explosion, and a rain of fire followed. The woods became ignited, and men and cattle went flying before the flames. The spectacle was frightful in the extreme. The volcano continues to eject stones ond earth. Every inhabitant has left the island, which formerly contained a population of twenty-six thousand. Cameguin produced one-tenth of the whole Manilla hemp grown.

A RADICAL PILL.

MILWAUKEE, July 27.—The Wisconsin Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic last evening adopted the following memorial to Congress:

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

We, your memorialists, comprising the Grand Army of the Republic of the State of Wisconsin, respectfully request your honorable bodies to so modify the homestead laws of the United States in behalf of the honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the United States and dispense with the necessity of actual residence for any particular period of time on their part before receiving titles to the lands located by them. We also pray that the time of making applications for pensions be attended to and that the pensions of all soldiers and sailors and the dependents of soldiers and sailors be increased.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 29, 1871.

Grant's California Tour.

It now transpires that the California trip, which the newspapers have so long advertised that the President is about to make, is not to be made at all. Whatever the intention in regard thereto he may have had, is now abandoned for this year at least. It is possible that Mrs. Grant and a portion of the family may make the trip when they leave Long Branch.

Pleasonton's Fate Fixed.

The speculations as to the removal of Commissioner Pleasonton will be set at rest. His removal has been definitely determined upon by the President, and as soon as certain other matters are concluded the change will be made.

Felix R. Brunot Honored.

The President has formally tendered the appointment of Commissioner of Indian Affairs to Felix R. Brunot, Esq., of Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. Brunot is one of the present Board of Indian Commissioners, and if he accepts his appointment will prevent the recurrence of any such condition of circumstances as that under which General Parker resigned.

Coin Checks.

The coin checks for paying the semi-annual interest on the new loan have all been made out, and they will be mailed to bondholders on Monday.

The Ten-forty Loan.

The books of the Register's office will be closed on the first of August for the purpose of preparing interest tables for the payment of the semi-annual interest on the ten-forty loan which falls due on the September 1st.

Glass Seal Locks.

Upon application of the New York Central Railroad Company the Secretary of the Treasury has consented to modify his order in regarding a glass seal lock, so as not to require the use of said lock on cars containing petroleum going from Suspension Bridge to New York for export.

Bankers' Business.

Commissioner Pleasonton has rendered an opinion that the sum of capital employed in the revenue laws of 1864 and 1866 should not be construed to impose tax on borrowed capital of bankers which may be used by them. Assessors therefore are instructed to give special attention to the assessment of this tax and to assess the same hereafter upon the basis of capital owned by bankers and employed by them in the banking business subject to the exemption accorded in the State.

Perfumery Business.

The Commissioner has decided that imported perfumery may be sold in an original and unbroken package as entered at the Custom House without being stamped. But when the original package is broken and smaller packages taken therefrom, the bottle contained in the former packages must be stamped before they are sold or offered for sale. In regard to stamping a barrel or a gallon bottle of Cologne water to retail from, the Commissioner says the law does not authorize such practice.

The British Alabama Commissioner.

Information has been received here that the British Government has appointed Mr. Gurney, recorder of the city of London, Commissioner on its part under the Treaty of Washington.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, July 29.—A very serious shooting affray occurred in Benton county on the 20th, between two families named Reese and Pierce. On the day in question twelve men were threshing wheat in a field near the residence of Reese, the father and a half-dozen sons being present, when six men of the Pierce family came into the field and stood around the thresher for some time, when all of a sudden one of the Pierces struck one of the Reeses with a pitchfork. The father of Reese then struck Pierce with a grain shovel, when another one of the Pierces, pulling a pistol, shot Reese in the head, inflicting a dangerous wound; shot another one of the Reeses in the thigh, and killed a third one outright. A general fight then commenced, in which two others, one on each side, were wounded. The assailants then started on the retreat, when one of the Pierces shot back at the crowd, and at the same instant received a shot from one of the Reeses, which killed him. No arrests were made. The difficulty grew out of some differences between the children of the two families, while at school.

A son of a respectable family, living near Fort Gibson, named Henson, was found murdered near that place a few days ago. His throat was cut from ear to ear.

Mason (colored), one of the Chicot County Judges, has arrived here. It is said that the difficulties there have been compromised, by Ragland withdrawing all claims to the office.

THE STORM KING.

Around Omaha, Neb.

OMAHA, Neb., July 29.—The storm last night was more severe than at first supposed. Roads and bridges of all descriptions were washed out. The crops in many places were destroyed. The storm was accompanied by severe lightning. Two buildings in this city were struck. One horse was killed. The track of the Union Pacific was washed away in several places between here and Gilmore station, ten miles distant. At one place the stream swelled to a flood, carried a quarter of a mile of track bodily over a fence four feet high, landing it some distance below on the prairie. In another place a car of railroad iron lodged in a tree five feet from the prairie. No train will leave here till morning. The Omaha and Southwestern Railroad was submerged in numerous places. Many believe the rain-fall was greater than was reported.

At Omaha.

OMAHA, July 30.—The severest rain storm ever known here visited this section last night, doing great damage to the roads. Bridges were washed away in every direction. About two miles of track was washed out. Other portions for a distance of ten miles west was much damaged. No trains can leave here before Monday. Heavy thunder and lightning accompanied the storm. The United States observer reports that four and a half inches of rain fell between the hours of half-past six last evening and six this morning.

THE SECOND PAYMENT.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The steamer Peril which sailed yesterday, took out one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to pay President Baez of San Domingo the second moiety of the lease of Samana and also took arms for the Dominican Government.

RAILROADS.

Arranged.

ST. LOUIS. July 29.—An arrangement has been made between the counsel of the North Missouri Railroad Company and the counsel of the county Collector, by which the Company agrees to pay part of its tax bills, and is to submit the remainder for speedy decision by the Supreme Cour. In view of this arrangement Collector Magnire has withdrawn the advertisement of the sale of the rolling stock of the road, and the sale will not take place.

NEW ORLEANS, July 20.—The Supreme Court of Louisiana at Monroe yesterday decided that the State Auditor must register $750,000 state bonds in favor of the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railway on the completion of the road to Donaldsonville.

Peculiar.

CAIRO, ILL., July 29.—The case of Cobb Blaisdell & Co., vs. the Illinois Central Railroad, in which damages to the amount of $40,000 were claimed for delay in the delivery of grain some years ago resulted to-day, in a verdict of $23,000 for plaintiff. A motion for the new trial was taken under advisement until the next term of Court.

From Denver to the Rio Grande.

OMAHA, July 29.—The first rail on the Denver and Rio Grande Road was laid yesterday afternoon. Rolling stock and iron enough has been received to complete one hundred miles of road. Track laying will be commenced next Monday. It is expected a that progress will be of made five miles per day.

SUNDAY.

Triumph of the Teutons.

CINCINNATI, July 29.—Acting Judge Wilson, in the Police Court, in the case of Pross' Beer Gardens, who have been giving Sunday concerts without license, decided to-day that no license could be required for giving free concerts on any day in the week.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THEY are to have an Agricultural Society in Jefferson county.

THERE is to be an Opera House at Parker's Landing.

THE big snake has just opened out in the midst of an alder swamp near Carmichaels.

THE Lehigh Valley Iron Works are now all in blast again, as well those about Danville.

OTTO HUBER'S jewelry store at Warren was robbed recently of $5,000 worth of watches and jewelry.

JACOB K. BARE, a member of the Republican Committee of Lancaster county, has sued the Lancaster *Express* for libel.

A LITTLE child of James Curry, of Franklin, Fayette county, was bitten by a rat, while in bed a few nights since, and it is feared will die in consequence.

THE apple crop throughout Pennsylvania, as far as we are able to learn from our exchanges, promises even a larger yield than last year, when they were very plentiful.

MR. JACOB WERTZ, aged seventy-three years, and residing in Franklin county, raked and bound after two cradles at the same time, during the late harvest, a period of eight days.

MRS. SARAH LINDSAY, widow of David Lindsay, one of the first settlers of Wellsboro, Tioga county, died on the 4th inst., at the age of eighty years.

THE Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association, composed of the leading teachers of the State, will assemble this year in Williamsport, on the 8th, 9th and 10th of August next.

W. M. LINDSAY, of Warren, and W. H. Short, of Youngsville, are the present candidates for nomination on the Republican ticket for members of Assembly from Warren county.

Well Put.

The N. J. *Evening Express* advises the Radical papers to stop their impertinent gossip about the "new departure" and chances of Democratic agreement or disagreement, in the nominating convention, and give us some information as to what the Republican party intend to do in Congress, next winter, with reference to reliving the people from the intolerable burdens of taxation which have been placed upon their backs by the great moral ideamen. Not only are the Democracy, but the great body of the Republicans even, more concerned on that point, than they are about the next Presidency. Is the income tax to be retained? Are the defaulting internal revenue rogues to be called to account? Secretary Boutwell says the defalcations of these fellows amount to millions. How are these millions, thus extracted from the pockets of the people, to be restored to the Treasury? Is the infamous Kuklux bill, with its hordes of military retainers in the Southern States, to remain the "law of the land?" Are the Indian rings, the Post-office (mail-letting) rings, and the Navy job rings, to remain unbroken? All these are practical questions, which have precedence over a Presidential election which does not come off till winter after next, and we advise our Radical brethren to set about answering them, the best way they can. As for the "new departure," and the Democracy, we beg to assure them, they are abundantly able, when the time comes, to take care of themselves. The Presidential election, at present, we repeat, is not the question, and the Republicans had better not be trying to project it, in order to provide and escape from antecedent responsibilities. The subterfuge is too thin. It will not do.

Pennsylvania Patents.

The following United States patents were granted to citizens of Western Pennsylvania during the week ending July 25, 1871:

Fence; Samuel S. Porter, Broad Ford.

Machine for laying out mortises; Jacob M. Ropkey, Indiana.

Base burning stove; William T. Blacke, Erie.

Furnace for heating plates, calcined ores and for other purposes; Henry Chess, Pittsburgh.

Casting car-wheels; Joseph Ells, Pittsburgh.

Still for oil; John Gracie, Pittsburgh.

Invalid bedstead; Thomas A. McFarand, Erie.

Siphon steam pump; Thomas O'Rorke, Pittsburgh.

Lamp chimney cleaner; Richard Pearson, Allegheny City.

Cut-off for rainwater pipes; Cyrus Avery and Jerome W. Wetmore, Erie.

"GOOD morning, Mr. Henpeck." said a printer in search of female compositors. "Have you any daughters who would make good type-setters?" "No, but I have a wife who would make a fine devil."

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

PROBABLE MURDER.

A Colored Man in Allegheny Crushes His Wife's Skull—The Climax of a Jealous Quarrel.

Yesterday afternoon, between three and four o'clock, an affair occurred in the First ward, Allegheny, which will probably result in the death of a young colored woman, at the hands of her jealous husband.

The parties to the affair are a colored man named William Alexander and his wife, Ruth Alexander. The husband is chief cook at the Central Hotel, at East Liberty, and the wife lives in the family of Captain Morton, on Rebecca street, in the first ward, Allegheny. The husband has been in the habit of coming to see his wife on Saturdays, but sometimes came in during the week. On Saturday last he came in as usual, and in the course of investigations among his wife's possessions, he found a letter from a colored man named Stephen Luinn.

The tone of this letter aroused Allexander's jealousy to a great degree, and a quarrel resulted, which brought the parties before Mayor Callow. There an adjustment was promised to be permanent was effected, and Alexander went back to East Liberty.

Yesterday afternoon, for some reason, became to Allegheny to see his wife. It is bought that he had misgivings that she was going to the colored picnic with the suject of his jealousy. At all events he visited his wife and it is said found her prepared to go out. Another quarrel resulted, and Alexander went again to the Mayor's office, and requested that his wife might be brought there for a conference which should permanently settle matters.

Officer Geary, of the police force, accompanied him to the house of a colored man named Dunlap, on Washington street, where Mr. Alexander was and she accompanied her husband and the officer to the office. It is said that the couple conversed pleasantly enough on their way to the office, and showed an amiacable disposition in the presence of the Mayor. His Honor recommended that they let by-gones be by-gones, forget all their difficulties and live harmoniously as before. This they appeared willing to do and turned to leave the office

At the door, however, some words arose, and Alexander declared he would not settle matters, there should be a permanent separation. The wife declared that this met her views also, and she would have nothing more to to do with him. He then demanded that she should give him the clothes and the breast pin that he had given her. She took off the pin and handed it to him, and told him she would give him the clothes at another time. They then started away, she going up Ohio street and he going down that street as far as Beaver. There he stopped and watched his wife. She met a colored woman and stopped to talk to her, Alexander started towards them, and his wife turned and went down to her home on Rebecca street. Her husband followed and saw her enter the house.

Then, it is said, he went into an alley near by and waited for her to come out. She came past in a few moments, and Alexander stepped out behind her and struck her on the head with a paving stone he had in his hand. He struck her two blows, when she fell to the ground, and then, it is said, he struck her another blow on the head, and then fled.

Mrs. Alexander was picked up and taken into Mr. Morton's house, where she was attended by Drs. Cooper and Herron. It found that her skull was very badly fractured, the injuries being so serious that the physicians stated that there was no hope of recovery. At a late hour last evening she was in a very low condition, and it was thought that she would not live until morning.

In the meantime, Aloxander ran rapidly away, but was pursued by two citizens, who captured him after a long pursuit, and handed him over to the police. He was conveyed to the lock-up, and placed in a cell, where he now remains. An information will be made against him this morning, by a colored man, who saw the whole transaction.

Alexadder states that his wife had made an engagement with him to come out to East Liberty Monday evening to see him, and he telegraphed for her to come out yesterday morning instead. She did not come, and he came in yestirday afternoon, to see what was the reason. He met her at Dunlap's house, and in answer to his greeting, said that she wanted to have nothing more to do with him. He asked what was the matter, and she said he had had her puqlished in the papers and her "name was spoiled." He denied it, and she called him a liar, and then they quarreled. He went to the Mayor's office to have her arrested, and after she had been brought there by officer Geary, she renewed her unpleasant talk to him, and finally told him she would have no more to do with him. They went away, and he saw her talking with Mrs. Dunlap, and rejoicing that she was rid of him. He went to them, and Mr. Dunlap joined them, and all three abused him greatly, he says. Then they went down to Rebecca street, and at last, as he says, "while drove on by such a passion as he couldn't control," he struck her.

The injured woman is about twenty years of age, and is described as intelligent and rather good looking. Her husband is about forty-five and very black. They have been married between two and three years.

New Bank at Clarion.

Clarion, Pa., with its eight hundred inhabitants is making rapid strides in commercial matters. It has a bank with one hundred thousand dollars capital, and a few days ago a new one of the same amount was started and the stock was rapidly taken by Messrs. James Cambell, T. S. Wilson, D. B. and H. V. Curll. N. Myers, A. D. Stull T. B. Barber, J. T. Hindman, J. B. Knox and W. R. Curll. We have not learned the name of the new institution, the owners of which are all Democrats.

Hall's Hair Renewer.

Extracts from a letter from Mrs. J. C. Aldrich, Wauseon, Fulton county, O.: "R. P. Hall & Co., gentlemen—Please send me one dozen bottles of your Sicilian Hair Renewer. Our 'bald and gray' do not want to be out. My mother is a living recommendation of the results from the use of the Renewer. Being almost seventy years old, and having worn a wig over thirty years, it seems a miracle to those who have known her so long so bald, and what little hair she had being perfectly white; now her wig thrown aside, her hair grown out, and a smooth, glossy brown, as in girlhood. Hoping you may long continue to pour blessings on the heads of the afflicted, I remain, yours truly.

Such evidence, with the endorsement of the great chemists of New England, Dr. A. A. Hayes and S. Dana Hayes, should satisfy any one, which of the preparations produce the best results.

PROBABLE MURDER.

A Dastardly Deed.

A Young Man is Knocked Senseless on His Own Doorstep—Victim Will Probably Die—Perpetrator Arrested.

On Tuesday last Phillip Dwyer, John Kelley and a third party, at present unknown, attended a social party in Hatfield, Seventeenth ward. While the party was in progress Kelley and the third party began quarreling, when Dwyer interferred and persuaded them them to desist. They did so, and were followed and attacked by Kelley, who dealt his antagonist several severe blows, Dwyer again interferred and informed the assailant that he would protect his friends. Kelley then retreated. Dwyer went home and late in the evening was sitting on his doorstep, on Forty-eighth street, when Kelley, who was probably lying in wait for him, sprang upon him and dealt him twelve or fourteen heavy blows with a handy-billy. A short time after, he was discovered by the people of the house lying on the steps bleeding and senseless. A lantern was procured, and the wounded man was carried into the house. Dr. Buvinger was summoned and arrived promptly. He declared the injuries were of a very dangerous character. Information was carried to the station house, and a posse of police started in pursuit of the assailant, and succeeded in capturing him. Yesterday morning several parties came forward and tendered bail for the prisoner, but it was promptly refused by Deputy Mayor Nichols, in consideration of the critical condition of the wounded man. At eight o'clock last evening Dwyer was very low, and it was thought he would not live till morning. Both his eyes are closed, his head is beaten to a jelly, and his condition at present writing (two o'clock this morning) is considered extremely critical. The prisoner will be conveyed to the county jail this morning to await the result of the wounded man's injuries.

Mortuary Report.

Weekly report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh for the the week ending July 30, 1871:

CAUSES OF DEATH:

Alcoholism (delirium tremens—intemperance), 1; accident, 1; apoplexy, cerebral, 2; softening of brain, 1; cholera infantum, 2; consumption, 2; convulsions, 6; diarrhœa, 1; disease of the stomach 2; dropsy, general, 1; dysentary, 6; scarlet fever, 2; heart disease, 1; hemorrhage, 1; hemorrhage of the bowels, 3; inflammation of the bowels, 3; inflammation of the brain, 4; inflammation of the liver, 1; inflammation of the lungs, 1, inflammation of the pericardium, 2; inflammation of the stomach, 4; inanition, 1; marasmus, 2; measles, 2; old age, 1; paralysis, 1; purpura hæmorhagica, 1; small-pox, 7; protracted labor, 1; ulceration of bowels, 1; still births, 1.

Of the above there were

Under 1 year	31	From 30 to 40	6
From 1 to 2	7	From 40 to 50	3
From 2 to 5	4	From 50 to 60	5
From 5 to 10	4	From 60 to 70	1
From 10 to 15	3	From 70 to 80	0
From 15 to 20	3	From 80 to 90	4
From 20 to 30	7	From 90 to 100	0

Males, 43; females, 36; white, 78; colored, 1; total, 79.

By order of the Board of Health,
J. GUY McCANDLESS,
Health Physician.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. T BRADY & CO., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood streets:

Gold	112⅛
United States 6s, 1881	114⅝
United States 5-20s, 1862	114⅝
United States 5-20s, 1864	113⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865	113⅝
United States 10-40s	113⅝
5-20s, January and July, 1865	112⅞
5-20s, January and July, 1867	113
5-20s, January and July, 1868	113⅝
Union Pacific Road	87⅞
Central Pacific Railroad	98⅜
Cy. Pacifics	114⅜

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY POST, THURSDAY, August 3, 1871.

REMARKS—The weather continues cool and pleasant. The wheat, rye and oats are well nigh gathered, and hay harvest is now the order of the day. In regard to the markets we have little change to note in prices. Trade is somewhat dull, but such is the case generally at this season of the year. With regard to flour the general opinion is that lower figures must soon rule. Wheat is coming into market very freely and prices are weak, lower and hard to quote, however in a week or two, when the new crop is fairly on the market, prices will settle down, and then the sales of flour will also be established. Bacon—The market shows a disposition to drop a figure though we do not quote it lower. Groceries remain unchanged with the exception of coffee, which has gone up a shade. Butter and eggs and cheese are in abundant supply. The fruit and vegetable markets are abundantly supplied and a heavy trade is being transacted.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce by river and rail since our last issue.

Flour, bbls	1,574
Cheese, bxs	337
Wheat, sks	935
Oats, sks	1,851
Bacon, tcs	108
Apples, bbls	250
Corn, sks	1,457
Rye, sks	—
Butter, pkgs	31
Dried beef, tcs	10
Bacon, pcs	—

The following are the ruling quotations in first hands; in the purchase of small lots prices are a fraction higher.

BACON and PROVISIONS—We have no change to note as relates to prices or demand; we note a fair business doing at the following rates: Hams, sugar cured, 15½a16c; shoulders, sugar cured, command 10¾a11c; plain, 7a7¼c; sides ribbed, 9c; clear, 10c; breakfast bacon, 14c; dried beef 18c. Lard 11a11¼c. Mess pork declined to $15 50 per bbl.

POTATOES—Market steady; prices have undergone no quotable change; we are noted sales at $2 00a2 50 per barrel; the supply keeps pace with the demand.

POULTRY—Spring chickens in fair demand at 55a60c per pair.

PEANUTS—Scarce; Tennessee held firmly at 11c per lb.

HAY—The supply was fully up with the demand; we can report sales from wagon at $20 00a25 00a28 00; baled at $18 00a24 00 per ton.

SEEDS—Not much doing; flaxseed is quoted at $1 80a1 75; timothy, $4 25a4 50 per bushel; clover seed dull and not wanted.

OIL—Sales of No 1 lard oil, manufactured here, at 72a73c in round lots, and at 75c in a jobbing way.

GROCERIES—The market for the season may be termed active; this is evidently the opinion of the leading houses, and they have a right to know. Sugars sell readily at quotations; the same remark will apply with equal force to coffees; the demand for syrups and molasses was less active. The following are the current rates:

REFINED SUGARS—Hard sugars, 14c; A coffee, 13c; B, 12½c; C, 12¼c; C yellow, at 12¼c.

SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 11¾c; prime, 11¼c; good, 10½c. Porto Rico sugars, 10¾a11½c. Cuba, 10a11c. Demerara, 11¼12¼c.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 19¼c; prime, 18½; good, 17; fair, 16½c; roasting, 15½a16c.

SYRUPS AND DRIPS—White honey, 70c; Havemyer & Elder's, 70c; Silver drips, 60c; other grades, 45a55c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans choice, 70c; prime, 68c; good, 65c.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 10c; prime, 7½c; good, 9c.

SPICES—Grain pepper, 23c; Pimento, 17c; Cloves, 20c; Cassia, 55c.

APPLES—Under more liberal receipts; the market was less firm; prices were principally governed by quality and condition ranging from $3 40 to $4 50 per barrel.

ASHES—Sales confined to the actual wants of the trade, soda ash, common 4a4½c; refined 4½a4¾; potash 7¼a7½c; pearl 8¾a9c per pound.

BEESWAX—In fair demand; prices unchanged with regular sales at 33a35c per pound.

BUTTER—Market dull but lower; holders find it difficult to dispose of round lots; we continue to quote churn lots at 16, 17a18c; fair to good at 12, 13a14c; there was no demand for export; grease butter sells at 8a9c per pound.

BEANS—Small white navy are in good demand with a light stock to operate on; sales at $2 25 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—Market quiet with unchanged prices; we note sales in a regular way at 5, 6a7 per pound.

CEDAR LUMBER—Is selling as follows: 1 inch boards at $1 per 1 M feet; cedar posts at 45a50c each.

CEMENT—The market was steady, with a good trade demand; sales of Louisville at $2 50a3 per barrel; Rosendale $4a4 50; Calcined Plaster $4 25a4 50.

COTTON—In fair supply; we note sales principally to upholsterers at 15c per pound.

CHEESE—In fair demand with moderate receipts; we note sales of New York Goshen at 11½12c; Ohio Goshen 10¼11c; Factory 9¼a10c; Dairy 8a9c.

CORNMEAL—The demand and sales were light, being confined to the wants of the local trade; prices range from 80 to 85c per bushel.

CARBON OIL—We have nothing new to note as relates to prices or demand in the unsettled condition of the market; dealers confine their purchases to lots to meet their immediate wants; the rates in a jobbing way are 23¼a24c for standard brands, with the usual advance from store.

EGGS—The receipts are increasing; the demand was restricted to the wants of the local trade; the current rates were 15a16c per dozen for fresh ones.

FLOUR—The market was dull, with more sellers than buyers. This, however, has been the situation for some time. As relates to prices, we have no change to notice. Although the tendency is downward the receipts are on the increase. We quote as follows: Good to choice spring extras $6 50a6 75; fancy brands sold at various prices; rye flour $5 25a5 50.

GRAIN—The market sontinues in a very unsettled condition, and correct figures are very difficult to obtain, as dealers differ very widely as to the new crop. Wheat we continue to quote as follows: Red winter $1 18a1 25; white $1 30a1 35 per bushel. Rye, the demand was light and prices dull at 75a80c. Oats—the receipts were liberal and prices were weak, with a declining tendency. The ruling figures were 50a55c for new, and 58a62c for old crop. Corn steady at 64a65c for mixed ear, and 66a68c mixed shelled, and 70a75c for good to choice yellow. Barley dull; we did not hear of any transactions; dealers are still apart in their views; we quote nominally for a good article, 80a85c. The season is drawing near for dealers to come to a proper understanding as to what prices shall rule.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY POST, THURSDAY, August 3, 1871.

REMARKS—The market since our last report has undergone but few changes; prices here are about the same. On the Creek prices have advanced five cents per bbl. All round the demand seems to be improving.

CRUDE.

The following are the asking rates, viz:

Spot	12¼c
S. O. all year	12c.
August	12¼c.
B. O. all year	13c.
Lower Creek	$4 75
Parker's	4 82½
Upper Creek	4 40
Foster's	4 80

SALES.

1,000 bbl	Spot	12¼c.
2,000 "	"	12¼c.
2,000 "	"	12¼c.
2,000 "	Foster's, August	$4 77½

REFINED.

Market unchanged; we quote as follows:

Spot	24¾c.
August	25c.
September	25¼a25¾c.
October	25¾c.

Buyers were disposed to hold off.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, August 2.—The market was a shade firmer. During the early part of yesterday there was a trifling appreciation of prices only, and at the close buyers were few. For Lower Creek $4 65a4 70 was bid, sellers asking $4 78a4 80; Upper Creek $4 35a4 37½ bid for A. T. Co. oil and $4 45 for Titusville pipe, sellers holding five cents above these figures.

SALES.

1,000 bbls	Upper Creek, T. P		$4 45
1,050 "	"	"	4 42½
500 "	"	Church Run	4 50
1,000 "	"	A. T. Co.'s	4 37½
500 "	"	"	4 35
1,005 "	"	Petrol'Cen'tr	4 75
1,000 "	Lower Creek,	regardless	4 75
1,000 "	"	"	4 82½
1,000 "	"	Rouseville	4 75
1,000 "	"	"	4 70
1,000 "	"	"	4 70
500 "	"	"	4 65
500 "	"	"	4 60
1,000 "	"	s. o. 60 days	4 70

NEW YORK, August 2.—At the close of the market on the 1st there was some little inquiry reported for Crude in bulk for forward delivery, but no movement of consequence has resulted. There were reported sales of small lots at about 14c. A few shipping orders on the market of refined at about 25c; but the market lacks animation; holders as a general rule are very confident. The sales embrace 4,500 bbls on spots at 25c and 5,000 do for August at 25¼c. Case oil—1,000 packages held at 29c. Naptha continues in shipping demand, with 4,000 bbls sold at 9¾c for Philadelphia delivery. The market continues very dull with prices steadily held, and holders generally asking 25c for spot delivery; 1,000 bbls each for August and September sold at 25¼c.

OIL CITY, August 2.—Market quiet and dull; ordinary on Lower Creek held at $4 80; 48 gravity at Oil City $5 00.

TITUSVILLE, August 2.—Market quiet; Spot held at $4 40; regular $4 40 bid.

PHILADELPHIA, August 2.—Market quiet; straw white, 23¾c; August, 25c; September, 25½c; October, 25½c; Case, 28c; Crude, 13c.

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, August 3, 1871.

REMARKS—There is absolutely no market worth reporting. As we remarked in our last the county was completely cleaned out of wool by eastern agents, much of which was purchased in advance of the clip. There are some few second-hand lots in store, but they are held above the market rates. Leading dealers report that they occasionally secure a stray lot for which they pay the following prices:

Common fleece	50@57c
Combing fleece	52@56e
Fine fleece	50@56c
Tub washed wool	55@58c
Unwashed wool	30@40c

It is predicted that the wool crop next year will be largely increased, and that lower figures will rule. This, however, is mere guess work, and may or may not turn out to be true.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, TUESDAY, August 1, 1871.

The receipts by the various railroads centering at the Union Yards were thirty cars, eighteen of which were from Ohio, two from Indiana and the balance from Chicago. In addition to these there were four and one half cars from East Liberty, and fully six from Washington, Greene and Butler counties, making in all some 750 or 800 head on sale yesterday morning. This is by far the largest number offered on this market since the opening of the East Liberty retail yard, and of course constituted an over supply. The quality of the cattle was fair, although there were a few common and thinnish stock offered, but these were offset by some very superior cattle, the finest that have been on the market for one year, brought from Newark, Ohio, by Mr. Jacob Needy. The market opened up slow and dull, and continued so until the close. The butchers were evidently posted as to the number on sale, and commenced at prices fully ½c below last week's figures. The drovers were not willing to concede to such a decline, amounting to from $5@6 on a common bullock, they contending that it was too much, but were willing to drop a quarter, and this would not satisfy the butchers; and after holding for some time, and seeing the impossibility of holding up the market, some of the more weak drovers gave way, and butchers had the market all their own way, making purchases pretty generally at their own figures. We are stating facts when we say in many instances butchers bought cattle from 75ca$1 00 per hundred, or from $8 00 to $10 00 cheaper than last week. In fact, before the market was over it became totally flat, and cattle were given to butchers at their own offers. Cattle did not bring as much to-day, in a great many instances, as they cost in the West, and we have to record one of the worst markets ever experienced in Allegheny. The following are about the prices obtained to-day: Good bulls were here in supply greater than the demand, and sold at ruinously low prices, from 2½a3½c per lb; extra cattle, weighing from 1,200 to 1,300 lbs. 6a6¼c; prime 1,200 lb. steers, fat and smooth, $4 75a5 80; good 1,100 lb. steers, in excellent condition, $5 25a5 50; fair butcher cattle, weighing from 1,000 to 1,050 lbs., 5c; common grassers, 900 to 1,000 lbs., 4½a4¾c; heifers and cows, $4 25a4 80.

SHEEP.

The number of sheep and lambs on sale this morning did not fall far short of 1,500 head. The quality of the offerings was about the same as generally on sale. The supply was rather in excess of the demand, and trade was slow, although there was not much change from last week's prices. Fair lambs weighing from 50 to 60 lbs selling from $2 25 to $3 50 per head. Common from $1 25 to $2 00 per head. Sheep selling at about 5c per pound for fair, 95 to 100 pounds.

PITTSBUGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, August 2.

CATTLE.

The receipts to-day have been light and consist principally of the medium grades. The number of buyers now here is large. The market is moderately active, but prices are no better than last week. The experience of the last three weeks has made buyers very timid and cautious, and they are endeavoring to bear down on the prices, but unless the arrivals prove heavier toward the last of the week we do not think there will be any change in prices. The following are the ruling rates:

Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steers	$5 50
Good to prime, 1, 100 to 1,200	5 00a5 25
Common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100	4 75a4 90
Bulls, stags and cows	3 00a3 25
Texas steers	3 00a3 25

HOGS.

The arrivals were rather heavy, the market was bad to-day, and but few selling. The receipts are greater than the demand and the feeling and tendency downward, fully 12c lower than yesterday. The following are the current prices for the different grades:

Extra, Philadelphia	$4 90
Good to prime, Phila., 225 to 250	4 85
" " N. Y., 180 to 220	4 55a4 75

SHEEP.

The receipts were heavy to-day, and in quality are mostly of the medium and common grades. The market is steady and not much changed in prices of good from quotations of last week. On common the feeling is not so good and sales more difficult to effect. The following are the ruling rates for the different kinds and grades as bought and sold on this market:

Extra, 95 to 100	$5 25
Good to prime, 75 to 90	4 75a5 00
Decent to fair, 75 to 80	4 00a4 25
Mean to common, 70 to 75	3 25a3 50
Foot rot, scalawags per head	1 00
Lambs	5 00a6 00

Following will be found some of the sales made to-day:

CATTLE.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
4	5,480	$5 25	14	17,480	$5 25
18	19,200	4 80	26	19,980	3 90
35	42,220	5 15	12	15,310	5 25
11	11,800	4 95			

HOGS.

41	7,720	4 64	12	2 540	4 90
70	6,200	4 65	85	22,230	4 95
81	23,200	4 85	19	1,940	4 50
33	7,370	4 65	105	29,140	4 90

SHEEP.

179	15,380	4 28	50	4,300	4 55
75	6,450	4 50	225	17,710	4 70
101	8,340	4 60	192	16,520	4 60

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, August 1.—Flour steady and in improved demand. Wheat active; choice white $1 60a1 65; good to prime $1 35a1 55; amber, good to choice $1 55a1 60. Corn, yellow steady at 70c; mixed western dull at 68c. Oats weak at 48a50c. Mess pork weak at $15 00. Bacon weak; shoulders 7a7¼c; rib sides 8½c; clear rib 8¾a9c; bacon, sugar cured, 15a18c. Lard steady at 10¾a11¼c. Whisky unchanged.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, August 2.—Flour is quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No 1 red winter at $1 19; No. 2 at $1 17. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed offered at 54c; low at 53c. Oats are steady; new at 40c. Rye No. 2 lower at 60c. Crude petroleum dull at $5 40a5 50; refined very dull at 22¼a22½c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, August 2.—Flour—extra spring 15a25c lower at $5 62a5 75. Wheat dull and declined; No. 2 $1 03 cash, and $1 00½ sellers August; No. 1 $1 05½. Oats No. 2 28¼a29c. Corn No 2 mixed detlining at 42c. Rye No. 1 at 53c. Barley No. 2 higher at 62c.

Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy has received the endorsement of eminent physicians, and its great efficacy is certified to by druggists generally. 1

DIED.

BURKE—On July 29th, at Baton Rouge, La., Mrs. MAGGIE E. BURKE, formerly of South Pittsburgh, Pa.

McCLINTOCK—On Tuesday morning, August 1st, at 4 o'clock, ALEXANDER McCLINTOCK, Sr., in the 96th year of his age.

BLUCK.—At 2 P. M. Friday morning, July 28th, WM. BLUCK, in his eighty-fourth year.

GAZZAM—On Tuesday evening, July 25th, 1871, Mrs. ELIZABETH ANTOINETTE GAZZAM, in the 54th year of her age.

DRAKE—In Mexico, Mo., on July 16th, 1871, of congestion of the brain, CARRIE, youngest daughter of J. H. and E. F. Drake, in the 19th year of her age.

NEEMES—At her residence, 250 Second avenue, on Thursday morning, July 27th, at 7 o'clock, MARY C., wife of George Neemes, aged 52 years 6 months and 8 days.

DUNCAN—At 1 p. m. on July 26th, of dysentery, HARRY J., son of Lewis F. and Martha Duncan, aged 4 years and 8 months.

BURNETT—Died Sunday July 30, at half-past three o'clock, Mrs. SARAH JANE BURNETT, relict of John Burnett of Matamoras, Ohio in the twenty-fifth year of her age.

SHINN—On Sunday morning, July 30th, RUDIE NAGEL, infant son of John K. and Caroline N. Shinn.

NEWELL—On Sabbath evening, July 30th, at Wilkinsburg, HATTIE, eldest daughter of John and Harriet Newell.

Biliousness and Indigestion.

These two complaints are more general at this season of the year than at almost any other. They are closely akin; for billiousness always involves an impaired digestion, and indigestion is necessarily an accompaniment of a disordered or torpid liver. Happy the man or woman who can boast of a stomach that has never felt the horrors of dyspepsia, and to whom that great secretive agent, the liver, has never given pain or trouble. Not one in a thousand can lay claim to entire immunity from irregularity in these organs. How, then, shall they be regulated? Not by powerful cathartics, alternated with ordinary stimulants, but by a medicinal invigorant, like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which combine in due proportion the tonic and the alternative principle. Wherever there is a church, a schoolhouse, and a general store, this medicine may be procured. No village merchant finds it prudent to be without it, for it is required for every day by every class. The workingman buys it because it increases his capacity for toil, and is followed by no reaction. The effect of the salubrious roots, herbs, etc., of which it is composed, diffused through his system by the pure stimulant which forms the basis of the Bitters is most healthful and invigorating. The scholar, the merchant, and, in fact, all men whose minds or bodies, or both, are in constant exercise, will derive benefit from its use. To persons of sedentary habits it supplies, in some measure, that activity in the circulation which is obtained by physical exertion, and is the best known remedy for constipation.

Ask for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and do not be coaxed into purchasing any of the imitations and frauds sometimes offered in its stead.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,
Sold in Pittsburgh at the Lowest Rates
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
JOS FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84 Market Street.

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ROSADALIS

THE INGREDIENTS THAT COMPOSE ROSADALIS are published on every package, therefore it is *not* a secret preparation, consequently

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE IT.

It is a certain cure for Scrofula, Syphilis in all its forms, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint and all diseases of the Blood.

ONE BOTTLE OF ROSADALIS will do more good than ten bottles of the Syrups of Sarsaparilla.

THE UNDERSIGNED PHYSICIANS have used Rosadalis in their practice for the past three years and freely endorse it as a reliable Alterative and Blood Purifier.

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DR. T. J. BOYKIN, "
DR. R. W. CARR, "
DR. F. O. DANNELLY, "
DR. J. S. SPARKS, of Nicholasville, Ky.
DR. J. L. McCARTHA, Columbia, S. C.
DR. A. B. NOBLES, Edgecomb, N. C.

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Our space will not allow of any extended remarks in relation to the virtues of Rosadalis. To the Medical Profession we guarantee a Fluid Extract superior to any they have ever used in the treatment of diseased Blood; and to the afflicted we say try Rosadalis, and you will be restored to health.

Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists, price $1.50 per bottle. Address

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BALTIMORE, MD.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

7-30 GOLD LOAN
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Rapid Progress of the Work.

The building of the Northern Pacific Railroad, (begun July last,) is being pushed forward with great energy from both extremities of the line. Several thousand men are employed in Minnesota and on the Pacific coast. The grade is nearly completed 288 miles westward from Lake Superior; trains are running over 120 miles of finished road, and track-laying is rapidly progressing toward the eastern border of Dakota. Including its purchase of the St. Paul & Pacific Road, the Northern Pacific Company now has 413 miles of completed road, and by September next this will be increased to at least 550.

A GOOD INVESTMENT. Jay Cooke & Co. are now selling, and unhesitatingly recommend, as a Profitable and perfectly Safe investment, the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They have 30 years to run, bear Seven and Three-Tenth per cent. gold interest, (more than 8 per cent. currency) and are secured by first and only mortgage on the ENTIRE ROAD AND ITS EQUIPMENTS, and also, as soon as the road is completed, on

23,000 ACRES OF LAND to every mile of track, or 500 Acres for each $1,000 Bond. They are exempt from U. S. Tax; Principal and interest are Payable in Gold: Denominations: Coupons, $100 to $1,000; Registered, $100 to $10,000.

LANDS FOR BONDS. Northern Pacific 7-30s are at all times receivable at TEN PER CENT. ABOVE PAR, in exchange for the Company's Lands at their lowest cash price. This renders them practically INTEREST BEARING LAND WARRANTS.

SINKING FUND. The proceeds of all sales of Lands are required to be devoted to the re-purchase and cancellation of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company. The Land Grant of the Road exceeds Fifty Million Acres. This immense Sinking Fund will undoubtedly cancel the principal of the Company's bonds before it falls due. With their ample security and high rate of interest, there is no investment, accessible to the people, which is more PROFITABLE OR SAFE.

EXCHANGING U. S. FIVE-TWENTIES. The success of the New Government 5 per cent. Loan will compel the early surrender of United States 6 per cents. Many holders of Five-Twenties are now exchanging them for Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties, thus realizing a handsome profit, and greatly increasing their yearly income.

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Charles J. Clarke,	Wm. Phillips,
Lloyd & Black,	Dilworth & Porter,
Wm. M'Knight,	George W. Cass,
John Watt,	A. N. M'Culloch,
J. K. & M. K. Moorhead,	R. B. Carnahan,
Springer Harbaugh,	Thos. A. Scott,
J. Edgar Thompson,	F. R. Brunot,

And many others.

J. K. MOORHEAD,
General Agent for Pittsburgh District.
June 1, 1871. jun1:TU-TH&S:3md&eow.W3m

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